




The Human Figure In Motion

E. Muybridge



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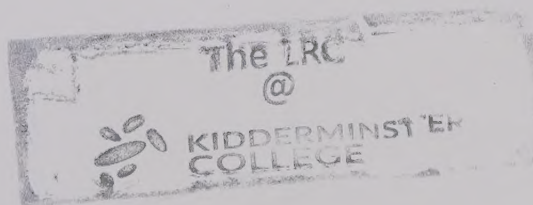
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The Human Figure In Motion

E. Muybridge



Title: The Human Figure In Motion

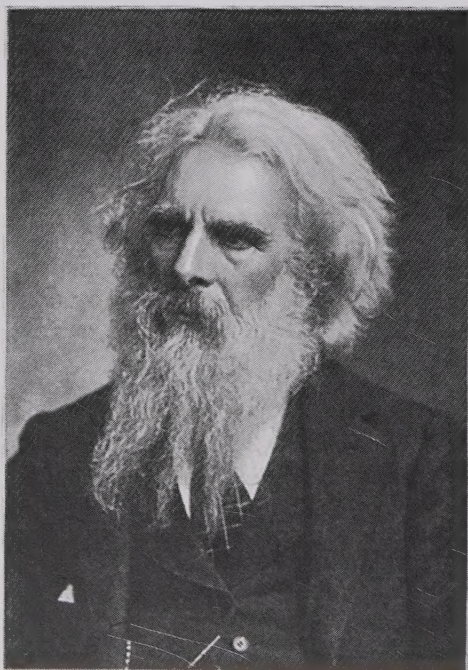
Author: E. Muybridge

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THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION



Edward
Munroe

THE
HUMAN FIGURE
IN MOTION . . .

An Electro-Photographic Investigation
of Consecutive Phases of Muscular
Actions

BY

EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE

(THIRD IMPRESSION)

Commenced 1872.

Completed 1885

LONDON: CHAPMAN & HALL, LD.

1907

F. C. C. Hansen
Copenhagen.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN the "Transactions of the Royal Institution of Great Britain," of date March 13, 1882, is printed an epitome of a lecture, given by the author of the present work, on the Science of Animal Locomotion in its relation to Design in Art, which is thus alluded to in an article by the late George A. Sala, published in the *Illustrated London News*, on the 18th of the same month—

"On Monday last, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, a select and representative audience assembled to witness a series of most interesting demonstrations of animal locomotion, given by Mr. Muybridge . . . who exhibited a large number of photographs [illustrating consecutive phases in the motion] of the horse, walking, ambling, galloping, and leaping. . . . By the aid of an astonishing apparatus called a zoöpraxiscopes, which the lecturer described as an improvement on the old zoetrope . . . the animals suddenly became mobile and beautiful, and walked, cantered, ambled, galloped, and leaped over hurdles in the field of vision in a perfectly natural and life-like manner. . . .

"After the horses, dogs, oxen, wild bulls, and deer, were shown under analogous conditions of varied movement, and finally man appeared

(in instantaneous photography) on the screen, and walked, ran, leaped and turned back-somersaults to admiration. . . .

"On the following Thursday Mr. Muybridge repeated his demonstrations at the Royal Academy of Arts."

The transparent photographs used during these lectures were some of the results of an investigation commenced by the author at Sacramento, California, in May, 1872, and continued, with numerous periods of intermission, at Palo Alto, in the same State, until 1879.

The zoöpraxiscopes was devised by the author, on the principle initiated in the early part of the nineteenth century by the Belgian physicist Plateau—for the purpose of demonstrating the persistency of vision—and is briefly described in an essay by the late Professor Richard A. Proctor, "Photographs of a Galloping Horse," printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1881. A detailed description of the apparatus is given in a recent work by the author, "Animals in Motion" (Chapman & Hall, Limited, 1898). It will, therefore, be unnecessary

in this place, to repeat what is there said in regard to its construction. It may, however, as a matter of record, be admissible to say that, as photographic analyses of changes incidental to motion of any kind commenced with this investigation by the author, so was the zoöpraxiscopes the first instrument ever constructed or devised for demonstrating, by synthetical reconstruction, movements originally photographed from life, and for many years it was the only apparatus in use for that purpose. In the progress of physical science and mechanical construction it has, as might naturally be supposed, had to relinquish to its younger rivals its former unique position; but it was not until 1893, or more than thirteen years after it was first used, that any improvement in its construction or in its effects on the screen were made public. The improvements in the modern instruments are due to the invention of celluloid, as a substitute for glass, for receiving and exhibiting the photographic images.

At the present day, when the many and important chemical discoveries and new appliances enable any youth of ordinary intelligence, by the expenditure of a few shillings and a little attention to printed instructions, to become an amateur photographer, it is not easy to realize the difficulties which had to be surmounted—even so late as twenty years ago—in the production of a satisfactory photograph of a rapidly moving object, which, the writer of the essay in the *Gentleman's Magazine* before mentioned, states he "was assured by one of the ablest English photographers was absolutely outside the bounds of possibility;" it may not be out of place, therefore,

to reprint a few paragraphs on the subject, written by the editor of *Knowledge* (London), which appeared in that journal April 14, 1882.

"A few years ago the news of the successful photographing of a galloping horse was received with incredulity. . . . That a horse rushing along at the rate of a mile in one and two-thirds of a minute [more than seventeen yards in a second], and moving its limbs forward in part of each stride with nearly twice that velocity, should be seized by photographic art so as to show every limb well and clearly delineated, would have seemed wonderful indeed to the early professors of that art. Still more amazing is it to find ten or twelve distinct pictures taken during a single stride, the comparison of which, *inter se*, enable the most rapid of all equine movements to be analyzed as though the horse could be made to go through all the motions of the swiftest gallop at a funeral pace. Then, by combining them in a much-improved kind of zoetrope—the zoöpraxiscopes—the horse can be made to go through the action as perfectly as though he were actually galloping before the eyes of the audience. . . . This has been done for the horse, and other animals, athletes, gymnasts, and even for birds.

"Not only the characteristic movements of the different actions, but even those slight and scarce definable peculiarities which distinguish the movements of one athlete from another in performing the same feat, of one horse from another in moving at the same gait, and so forth, are perfectly recognizable in the combination of pictures which, separately seen, simply startle us by the new light which they throw on the real nature of these rapid movements."

In confirmation of those "slight and scarcely definable peculiarities" recognized by the editor of *Knowledge* in the synthetic realizations of the zoöpraxiscopes, the author will not readily forget the complete refutation of an assertion made by him the first time the apparatus was put into practical operation. The anecdote may not be without

interest, especially to the constructors of the many different instruments which, at the present day, have taken the place of their prototype.

Upon the completion of a series of twenty-four consecutive phases, illustrating a single stride of a noted horse from the stables of Governor (afterwards Senator) Stanford, that gentleman, one evening in the autumn of 1879, invited a few friends to witness, by projection with the oxy-hydrogen light and the zoöpraxiscopes, the primitive synthetical reproduction of an animal's movement. "There, Governor," said the author, as he put the apparatus in motion, "you have a representation of Hawthorn galloping at a one forty-two gait," that horse being one of several with which he had experimented. After a few seconds' attention, his host exclaimed, "I think you must make a mistake in the name of the animal; that is certainly not the gait of Hawthorn, but that of Anderson," another horse on the Palo Alto ranch. The author disputed this correction, and reasserted the accuracy of the entry in his record-book. The Governor was equally positive of its error. Upon reference, the next day, to the trainer, the author was informed, very much to his surprise, that the horse sent to him for that particular experiment (without the knowledge of its owner), was Anderson; and at the moment he felt more disappointed at the inaccuracy of his registry than gratified with the perfect manner in which the zoöpraxiscopes had performed its duties.

In 1878 the author published, under the general title of "The Horse in Motion," some of the results of his

labours in a few sheets of photographs, each one of which illustrated several consecutive phases of a horse while trotting, galloping, and so forth, which were duly deposited, the same year, in the Library of Congress at Washington. Some of these photographs quickly found their way to various parts of the world, and were commented upon by numerous journals of the day. References to a few early reviews of these demonstrations may be found in the Appendix.

The publications of 1878 were followed, in 1881, by a quarto volume of some two hundred pages of photographs, illustrating various movements by horses, dogs, and other animals, and feats of the gymnasium and the field by some Californian athletes.

The favour with which these demonstrations were received convinced the author that a more comprehensive investigation, carried out in a more exacting and systematic manner than was at that time possible at Palo Alto, and with the advantages offered by the then newly discovered dry-plate process, would result in throwing much additional light on the hitherto little known but important problem of animal movements. This new enterprise—if conducted on the contemplated scale—promised to involve such a large expenditure, that some little time elapsed before the necessary arrangements for its execution could be made.

The author was, however, fortunate enough to obtain the co-operation of the University of Pennsylvania, then under the able administration of the late Dr. William Pepper, and was instructed by the trustees of that

institution to continue his researches under its auspices. The work was recommenced in the summer of 1884, and completed in the autumn of the following year.

The system adopted and the apparatus employed differed in no material respect from that used in California, which, having been fully described in "*Animals in Motion*," it will here be only necessary to say, that by means of three batteries of cameras electrically operated by a motor-clock, twenty-four successive photographic exposures could be made in a quarter of a second of time; and twelve successive exposures, simultaneously made from each of three different points of view could be completed in the one-fifth of a second. The time-intervals between each consecutive exposure of a series were recorded by a chronograph, in one-thousandths of a second, and are, with a few exceptions, reprinted under each series of illustrations.

The results of this investigation—consisting of 781 photo-mezzotint engravings, with examples of more than twenty thousand acts of motion by animals, birds, and human beings—were, in 1887, published in eleven folio volumes, under the title of "*Animal Locomotion*." Copies of the work were secured by the principal libraries and institutions of science and of art in Europe and America, where they may be consulted by those interested in the subject. Selections of the engravings were also issued in portfolios, and some hundreds of such selections were subscribed for their individual use by artists, scientists, and others on both sides of the Atlantic. In the Appendix may be seen a few facsimile autographs, selected—not

without difficulty—from the subscription list of the author, who avails himself of this opportunity to express his sincere thanks to the many distinguished men who thus endorsed the value of his labours.

It being so universally recognized that a study of the precise functions of the limbs, whether of man or of the lower animals, as made known by photography, is of great importance to the physiologist, and to the natural scientist generally; and that a knowledge of the successive appearances which those limbs assume while executing any specific movement is of absolute necessity to the artist, that he may obtain a correct impression of that movement as a whole, and be thus enabled to give a satisfactory and truthful interpretation of it;—it has been decided to republish a number of the most generally useful serieses in a more convenient and popular manner than was adopted in the publication of the original work, in the hope of thus more widely disseminating a knowledge of the facts revealed by the author's researches.

With this object in view, a number of movements of horses and other quadrupeds and birds have, as previously stated, been already republished with the title of "*Animals in Motion*." The present volume, as its title implies, is devoted exclusively to the human figure.

With regard to the models, the greater number of men were students or graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, each one of whom had a well-earned record in the particular feat selected for illustration. Model 46 was the professor of physical culture; 37, the champion runner, and a good jumper; 69, the best all-round cricketer,

and 30 was equally noted in the game of base-ball. 52, 64, 65, 66, and 67 were instructors at the Fencing and Sparring Club; and 22 was a well-known pugilist. The mechanics were experts in their particular trades, and the labourers were accustomed to the work they are represented doing.

Of the women, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 13 were artists' models, and 12 was a *première danseuse* from one of the Philadelphian theatres.

In addition to the engravings which illustrate successive phases of a continuous or of a completed action, it was thought desirable, in consideration of the small dimensions of the figures, to select some of the phases and re-engage them the same size as that in which they were originally published. For this selection, and for the omission of many phases necessary to properly illustrate the continuity of an action, the author disclaims all responsibility.

In his examination of the contents of this volume the critical observer will do well to remember that the

negatives from which the photo-mezzotints are copied were made more than fifteen years ago; they are reproduced without the slightest attempt being made to improve them; and are presented with all their faults, precisely as taken in the camera.

It cannot be too forcibly impressed on the mind of the student, that the photographed phases of motion in either of the volumes, are not intended for use as a substitute for personal observation. Their value consists, not as individual photographs made at particular instants in the performance of some muscular act—which any one with a hand camera could do equally as well—but as series of phases, demonstrating the various changes which take place in the disposition of the limbs and body during the evolution of some act of motion from its inception to its completion. Studied in this manner, the author is not without hope that the artist will realize a just appreciation of the movement itself, and be enabled to give expression to it in an acceptable and at the same time truthful manner.

CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE consecutive phases of nearly all the serial illustrations of movement were synchronously photographed from each of two or from three points of view. Wherever convenient, the foreshortened phases are placed immediately under the corresponding phases of the lateral series. In some of the seriates, two lines of figures are required for the laterals, and one line only for the foreshortenings; in this event the corresponding phases can be readily ascertained by counting the figures.

In all the seriates the sequence of phases is indicated by an arrow.

The classification of the figures into laterals, front-foreshortenings, and rear-foreshortenings, is, in some of the seriates, purely arbitrary. These designations are usually given to the first phase from each of the respective points of view.

The intervals of time between the successive phases—when the chronograph was used—are recorded, under each

series, in thousandths of a second. If it is required to ascertain the time in which the complete movement, or any portion of a movement, was effected, it will be merely necessary to multiply the number of thousandths of a second by the number of intervals. For nearly all purposes, however, the calculation of intervals in hundredths, or perhaps even tenths, of a second may be found sufficiently accurate.

As a general rule, the points of view of each lateral series were at an elevation of about one-half the height of the model while standing on the ground. In seriates 1 and 4, the lateral points of view were on a level with the platform on which the model was walking, and so also with the larger figures of the same action as series 1. The points of view of the foreshortened series were—when at an angle of 90° to the laterals—of varying heights of a vertical line; either ascending or descending 3 inches for each successive exposure.

The points of view from other angles were usually on one horizontal line, and about the level of the lateral serials.

The lines on the background were 5 centimetres, or about 2 inches, apart, with broader lines 50 centimetres,

or about 20 inches, apart. The usual distance of the model from the background was, for the laterals, about 75 centimetres (30 inches); the distance of the model from the lateral camera usually approximated 15 metres, or nearly 50 feet.

MEN (NUDE OR SLIGHTLY DRAPED).

Series.	Model.	Action.	Number of Figures.			Total.	Page.
			Laterals.	Fore-shortenings.			
				Front.	Rear.		
1	46	Walking, ordinary speed	7	—	7	14	17
2	46	" rapid speed ...	—	9	9	18	19
3	46	" carrying a boulder on shoulder	9	9	9	27	21
4	46	" carrying a weight in one hand ...	12	—	12	24	23
5	36	" up an incline ...	12	12	12	36	25
6	36	" up stairs ...	11	11	11	33	27
7	36	" down stairs ...	12	12	12	36	29
8	60	" and turning round ...	12	12	12	36	31
9	37	Running—the start ...	12	12	—	24	33
10	37	" a half-mile gait ...	10	10	—	20	35
11	55	" full speed ...	—	7	7	14	37
12	26	" and picking up a ball ...	8	—	8	16	39
13	37	Jumping, standing, broad	12	12	—	24	41
14	40	" standing, high	12	—	12	24	43
15	37	" straight, high	12	—	12	24	45
16	37	" running straight, high	12	12	—	24	47
17	37	" running, twist	10	—	10	20	49

Series.	Model.	Action.	Number of Figures.			Total.	Page.
			Laterals.	Fore-shortenings.			
				Front.	Rear.		
18	27 and 28	Jumping, leap-frog ...	10	9	—	19	51
19	33	Back somersault ...	10	10	—	20	53
20	30	Baseball, catching (error)	10	—	10	20	55
21	30	„ catching and throwing ...	8	—	8	16	57
22	69	Cricket, bowling ...	—	8	8	16	59
23	69	„ bowling over arm ...	—	8	8	16	61
24	46	Heaving a boulder ...	10	—	10	20	63
25	52	Lifting and heaving a boulder ...	9	9	9	27	65
26	30	Baseball, batting ...	6	6	—	12	67
27	69	Cricket, batting ...	—	9	9	18	69
28	69	„ „ ...	—	8	8	16	71
29	68	Rowing (machine) ...	12	12	12	36	73
30	46 and 68	Wrestling ...	24	—	—	24	75
31	66 and 67	Fencing ...	24	—	—	24	77
32	22	Striking a blow ...	12	—	—	12	79
33	64 and 65	Boxing ...	24	—	—	24	81
34	64 and 65	„ „ „ ...	16	8	8	32	83
35	52 and 53	„ „ „ ...	24	12	12	48	85
36	52 and 53	„ „ „ ...	24	12	12	48	87
37	59 and 61	Blacksmithing ...	24	—	—	24	89
38	41	Shovelling ...	7	7	7	21	91

CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

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WOMEN (NUDE).

Series.	Model.	Action.	Number of Figures.			Total.	Page.
			Laterals.	Fore-shortenings.			
				Front.	Rear.		
39	6	Walking	12	12	—	24	93
40	7	" on step-stones	10	10	10	30	95
41	7	" turning and ascending stairs	12	12	—	24	97
42	7	Turning and ascending stairs with a bucket of water	11	11	11	33	99
43	4	Turning and ascending stairs with two buckets of water	12	12	12	36	101
44	7	Walking down an incline	12	12	—	24	103
45	13	" down stairs ...	11	11	11	33	105
46	13	Kicking a hat ...	9	9	9	27	107
47	13	Removing mantle ...	9	9	9	27	109
48	9 and 10	" water-jar from shoulder to ground ...	22	22	22	66	111
49	8	Stooping and feeding a dog	9	9	9	27	113
50	8	Bathing	8	8	8	24	115
51	1 and 8	A shock to the nerves ...	14	14	14	42	117
52	7	Various movements ...	9	9	9	27	119

WOMEN (HALF CLAD).

53	12	Running with skipping-rope	12	12	12	36	121
54	12	Jumping from step-stones	10	10	10	30	123
55	12	Ricochetting on one foot	8	8	8	24	125
56	12	Sitting down on the ground	10	10	10	30	127

Series.	Model.	Action.	Number of Figures.			Total.	Page.
			Laterals.	Fore-shortenings.			
				Front.	Rear.		
57	12	Getting up from the ground	9	9	9	27	129
58	12	Carrying jar of water up stairs... ..	12	12	12	36	131

WOMEN (DIAPHANOUS GARMENTS).

59	8	Walking, and flirting a fan	12	12	12	36	133
60	7	Running	—	12	12	24	135
61	8	Stooping, and putting on a shawl	10	10	10	30	137
62	12	Dancing—a pirouette	12	—	—	36	139
63	12		—	12	—		141
64	12		—	—	12		143
65	12	Turning, and raising hands	8	8	8	24	145
66	8	Walking, turning, and ascending stairs	9	9	9	27	147
67	8	" down stairs, and turning	12	12	12	36	149
68	12	Sitting down on a chair	8	8	8	24	151
69	7	Turning round (semi-recumbent)	7	7	7	21	153
70	12	A high step and a jump	10	10	10	30	155
71	7	Getting on and off a table	10	10	10	30	157

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION.

WOMEN (DRAPEL).

Series.	Model.	Action.	Number of Figures.			Total.	Page.
			Lateral.	Fore-shortenings.	Rear.		
72	7	Carrying a basket on head, and turning ...	12	12	12	36	159
73	7	Emptying a basin of water ...	10	10	10	30	161
74	7	Lifting and carrying a basket ...	9	9	9	27	163
75	5	Walking and stooping ...	12	12	—	24	165
76	5	„ adjusting train, and turning ...	12	—	12	24	167
77	15	„ down stairs, a lamp in hand ...	12	—	—	12	169
78	15	Lawn-tennis ...	8	8	8	24	171

CHILDREN.

Series.	Model.	Action.	Number of Figures.			Total.	Page.
			Lateral.	Fore-shortenings.	Rear.		
83	70	Crawling on the ground ...	12	12	12	36	181
84	72	Walking ...	11	—	11	22	183
85	70	Running ...	12	—	—	12	185
86	70	Crawling up stairs ...	8	—	8	16	187
87	70	Attempting to walk up stairs ...	12	—	12	24	189

Total figures in serieses, 2337.

MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES.

(Reproduced on the same scale as those in the original work.)

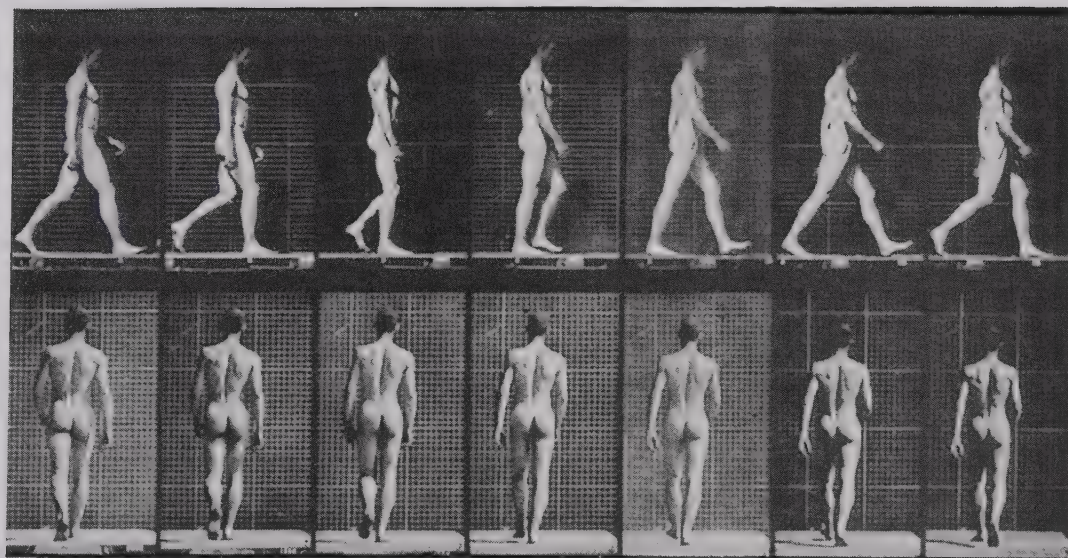
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.							
Series.	Model.	Action.	Lateral.	Fore-shortenings.	Rear.	Total.	Page.
79	12 and 70	Child greeting a stranger ...	24	—	—	24	173
80	12 and 70	„ being lifted from the ground ...	24	24	24	72	175
81	12 and 70	Child being placed on the ground ...	18	18	18	54	177
82	12 and 70	Running ...	16	16	16	48	179

Class of Model.	Action.	Number of Figures.	Page.
Men (nude or slightly draped)	Walking ...	9	193
„	„ carrying boulder on shoulder ...	12	195
„	„ carrying weights in hand ...	12	197
„	„ under various conditions ...	12	199
„	Running ...	8	201
„	Jumping ...	8	203
„	„ ...	11	205
„	„ ...	9	207

CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Class of Model.	Action.	Number of Figures.	Page.	Class of Model.	Action.	Number of Figures.	Page.
Men (nude or slightly draped)	Cricket ...	10	209	Women (semi-draped)	With skipping-rope...	10	243
"	Heaving boulders ...	8	211	"	Jumping, and so forth ...	10	245
"	Baseball, football ...	7	213	"	Various actions ...	12	247
"	Wrestling ...	14	215	"	" ...	11	249
"	" ...	12	217	"	(diaphanous) Stopping, descending stairs, etc. ...	8	251
"	Fencing, running, and so forth ...	13	219	"	{costume} Dancing ...	8	253
"	Striking a blow, and boxing ...	10	221	"	" ...	7	255
"	Boxing ...	12	223	"	" ...	7	257
"	Blacksmithing ...	8	225	"	(draped) ... Miscellaneous actions ...	10	259
"	" etc. ...	7	227	"	" ...	11	261
Women (nude)	Walking under various conditions ...	11	229	"	" ...	10	263
"	" etc. ...	9	231	Woman and child	Lifting child from the ground ...	8	265
"	Turning round and ascending stairs ...	9	233	Children	Various actions ...	9	267
"	" and ascending stairs with weights in hand ...	11	235	"	Crawling on the ground ...	6	269
"	Stopping, and so forth ...	10	237	"	Ascending stairs ...	10	271
"	Throwing ...	7	239				
"	Various movements ...	8	241				

Total figures on original scale. 281.



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ATHLETE WALKING.

→ SERIES I.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

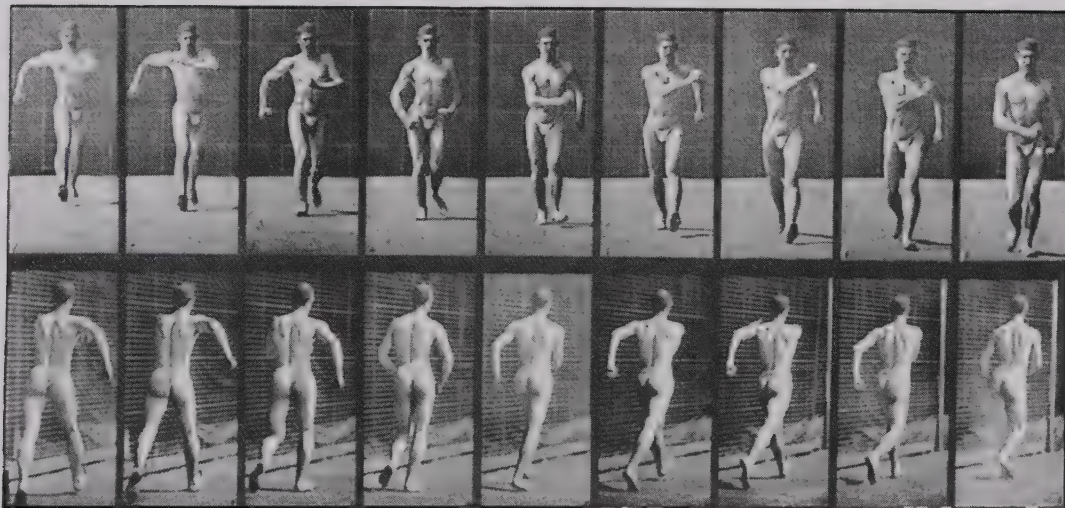
Model 46.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{1083}$ second.

For a similar movement, with larger figures from the original work, see pages 193 and 219.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION.

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ATHLETE. WALKING.

→ SERIES 2.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW

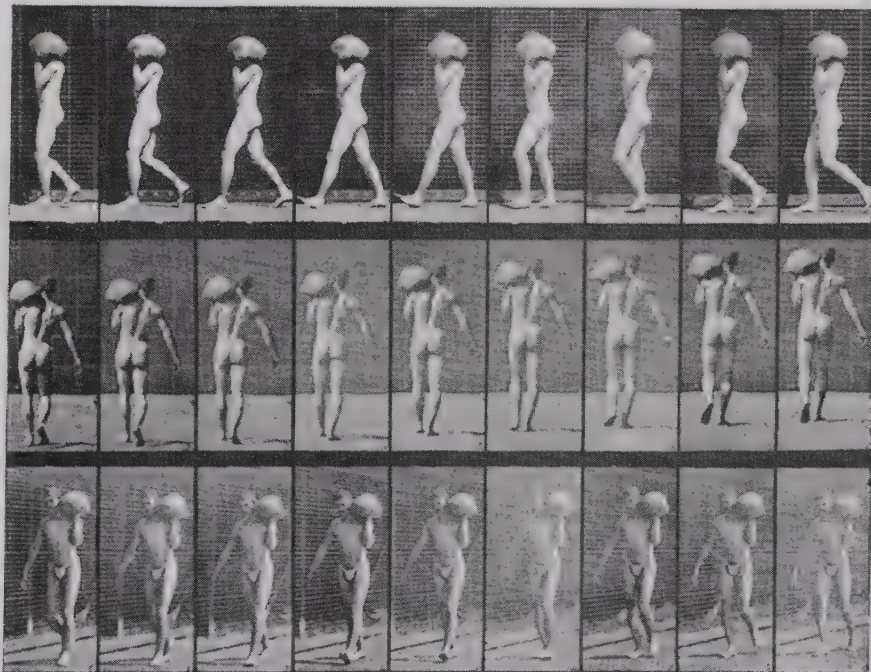
Model 46.

Time-intervals: 1/669 second.

For some phases of a similar movement, with larger figures from the original work, see pages 193 and 219.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION.

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SERIES 3.

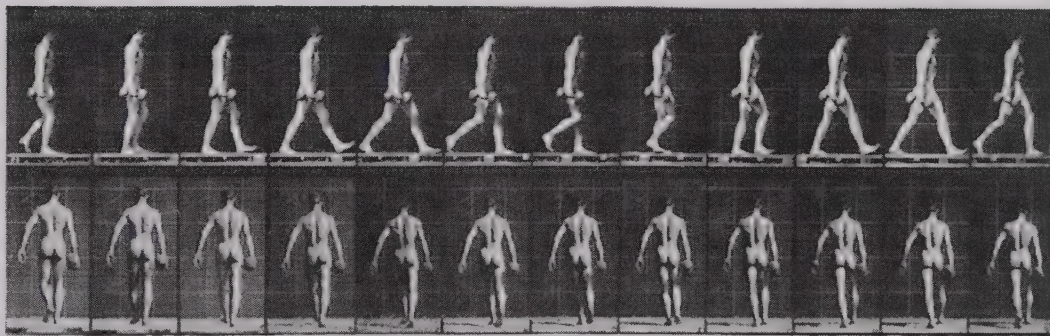
ATHLETE. CARRYING SEVENTY-FIVE POUND BOULDER.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 46.

Time-intervals : '075 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 195.



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ATHLETE. WALKING, WITH FIFTY-POUND WEIGHT IN ONE HAND.

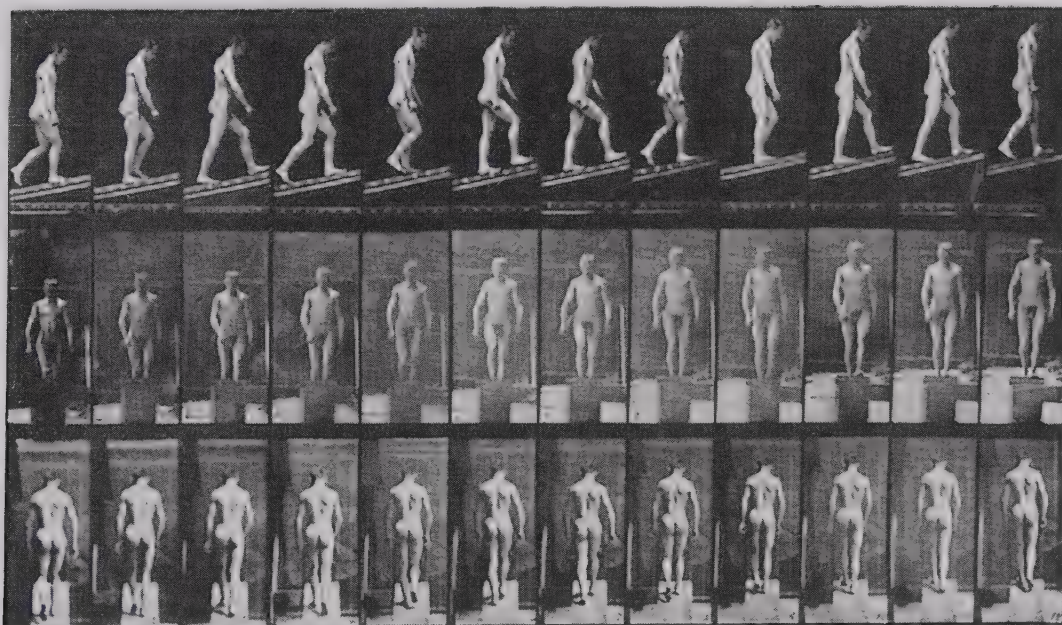
SERIES 4.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 46.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{1000}$ second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 197.



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ATHLETE. ASCENDING AN INCLINE.

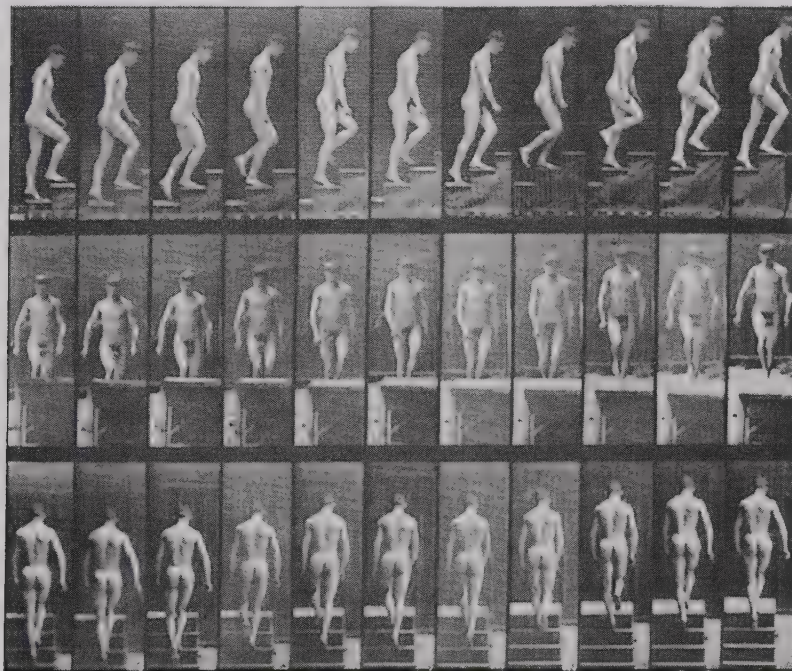
→ SERIES 5.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{168}$ second.

Model 36.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 199.



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→ SERIES 6.

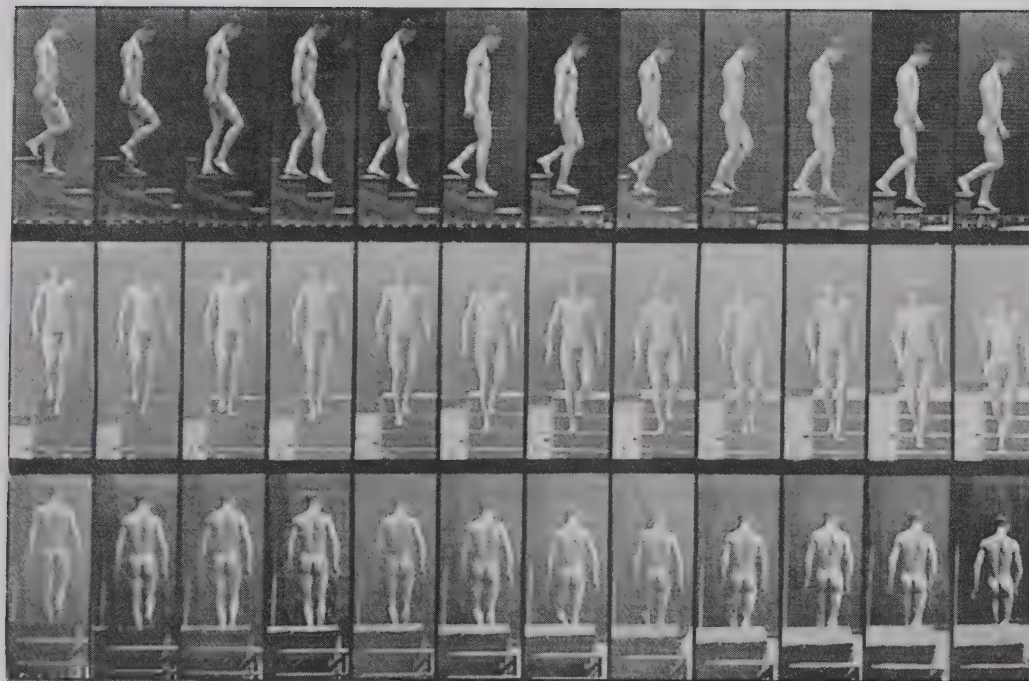
ATHLETE. ASCENDING A STAIRWAY.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{128}$ second.

Model 36.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 199.



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ATHLETE. DESCENDING STAIRWAY.

→ SERIES 7.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

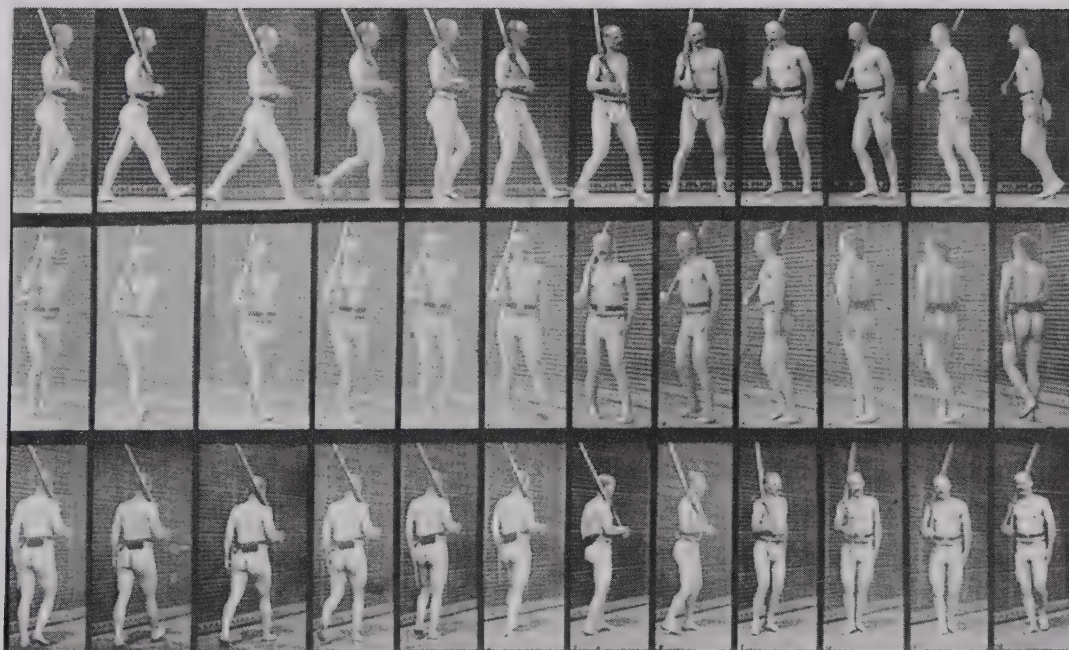
Time-intervals: '092 second.

Model 36.

For a phase of this series, from the original work, see page 199.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION.

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SOLDIER. ON GUARD.

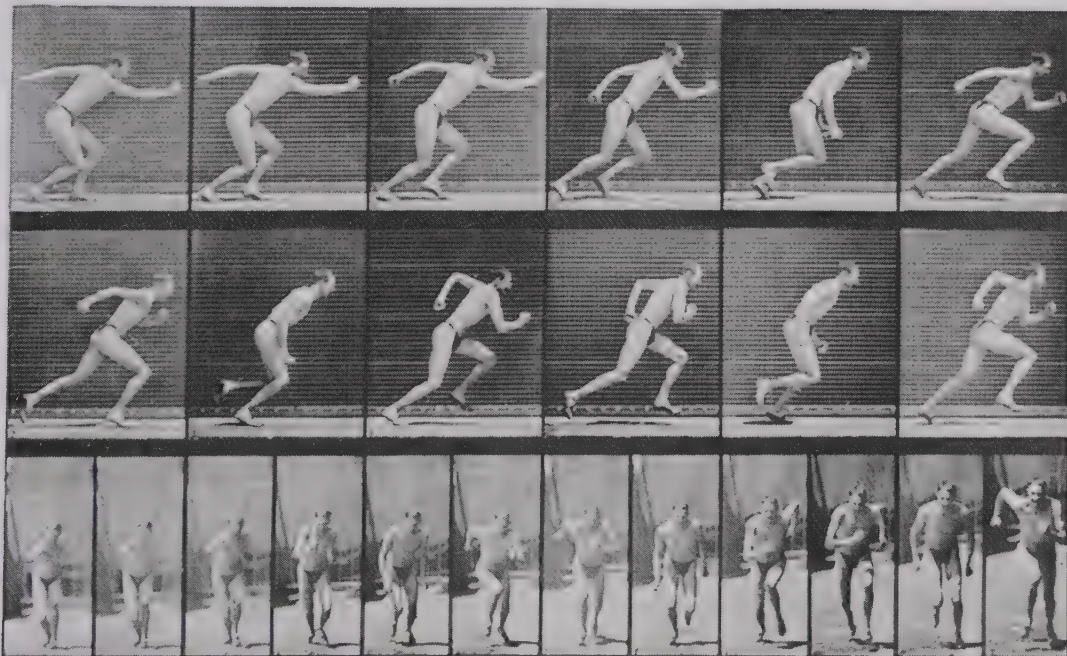
→ SERIES 8.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 60.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{161}$ second.

E



Copyright, 1887, by Eadweard Muybridge.

ATHLETE. STARTING ON A RACE.

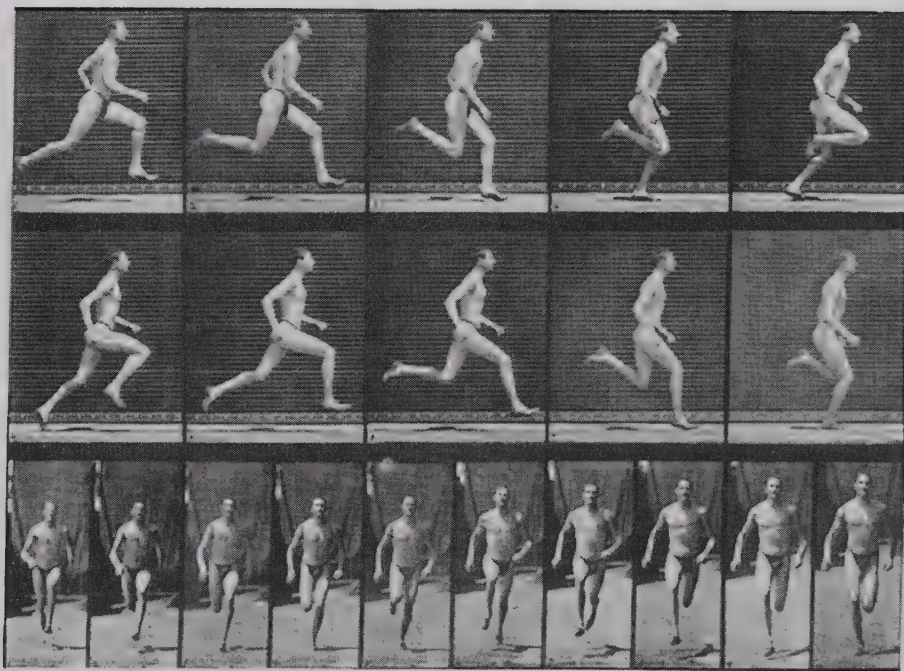
→ SERIES 9.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: .093 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 201.

Model 37.



Copyright, 1889, by Edward S. Maybridge.]

ATHLETE. RUNNING.

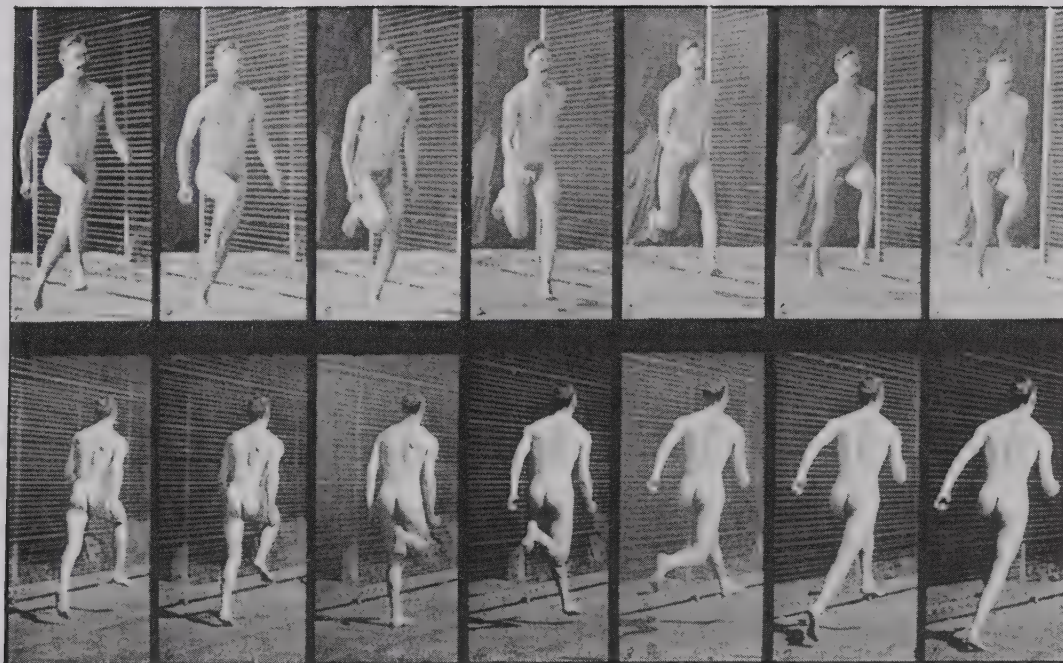
→ SERIES 10.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Time intervals: 1/1042 second.

For some similar phases, from the original work, see page 201.

Model 37.



Copyright, 1887, by Eadweard Muybridge.

ATHLETE. RUNNING.

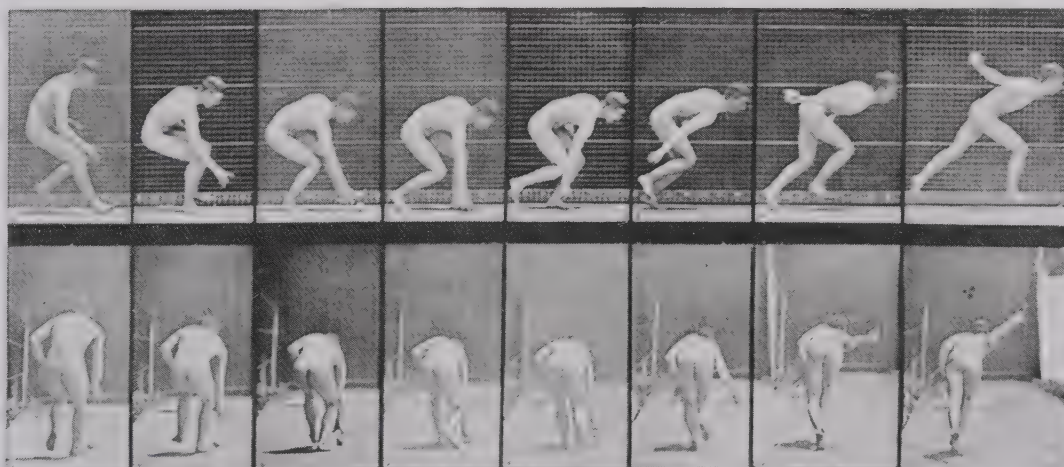
← SERIES II.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: 1/57 second.

Model 55.

For one of these phases, from the original work, see page 219.



Copyright, 1921, by Eadweard Muybridge.

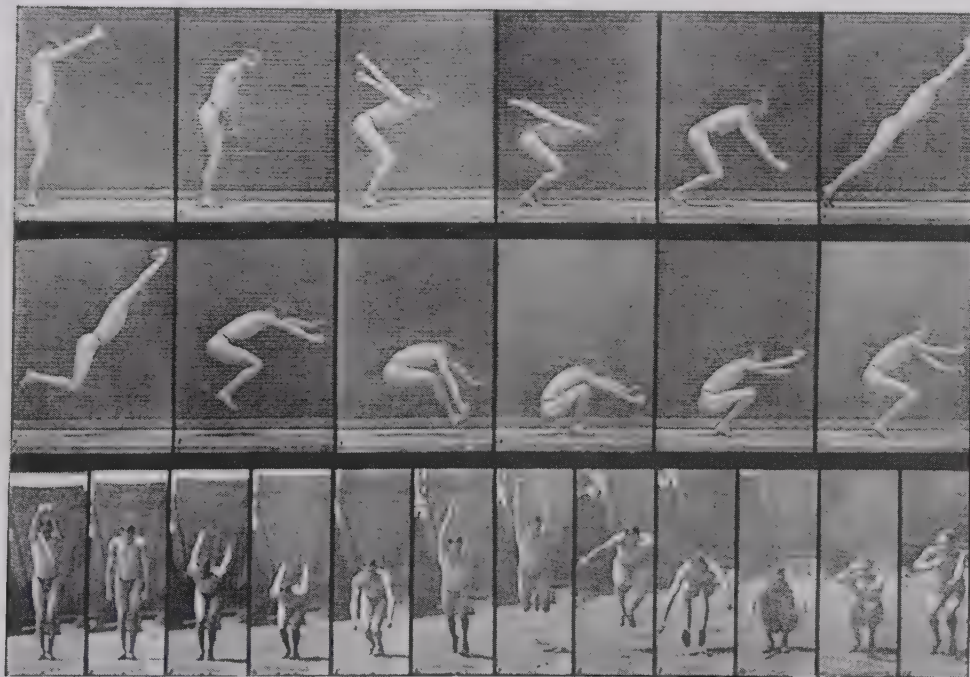
→ SERIES 12.

ATHLETE. RUNNING AND PICKING UP A BALL.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 26.

Time-intervals: '075 second.



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ATHLETE. STANDING BROAD JUMP.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals : 1/56 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 203.

→ SERIES 13.



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→ SERIES 14.

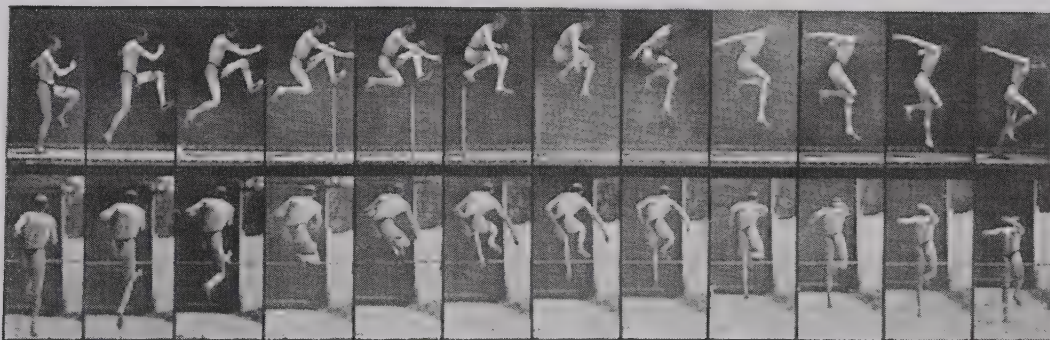
ATHLETE. STANDING HIGH JUMP.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 40.

Time-intervals : '139 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 205.



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→ SERIES 15.

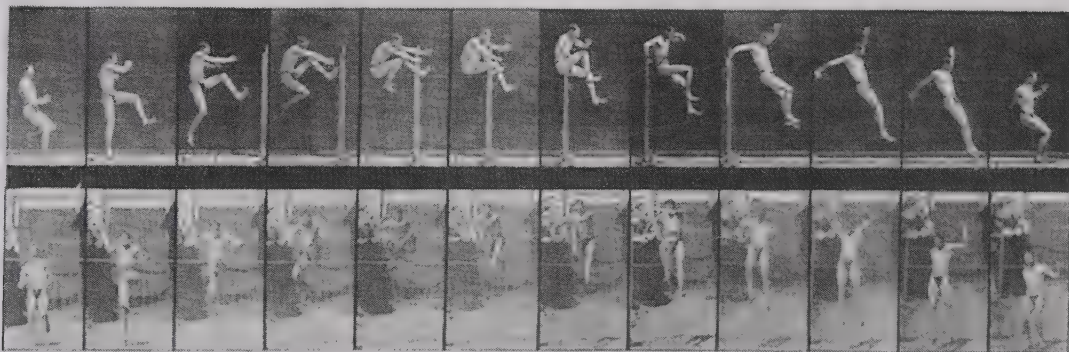
ATHLETE. A STRAIGHT HIGH JUMP.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 37.

Time-intervals: '063 second.

For similar phases, from the original work, see page 205.



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→ SERIES 16.

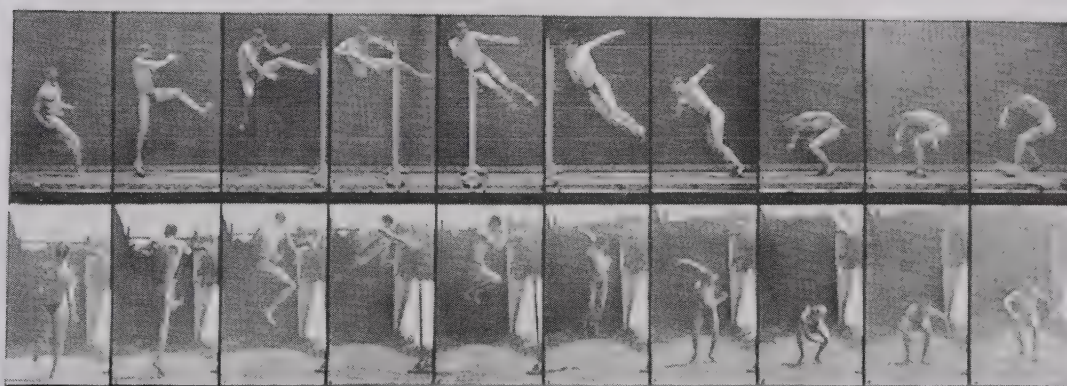
ATHLETE. A RUNNING, STRAIGHT HIGH JUMP.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 37.

Time-intervals: .087 second.

For similar phases, from the original work, see page 205.



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ATHLETE. A RUNNING, TWIST HIGH JUMP.

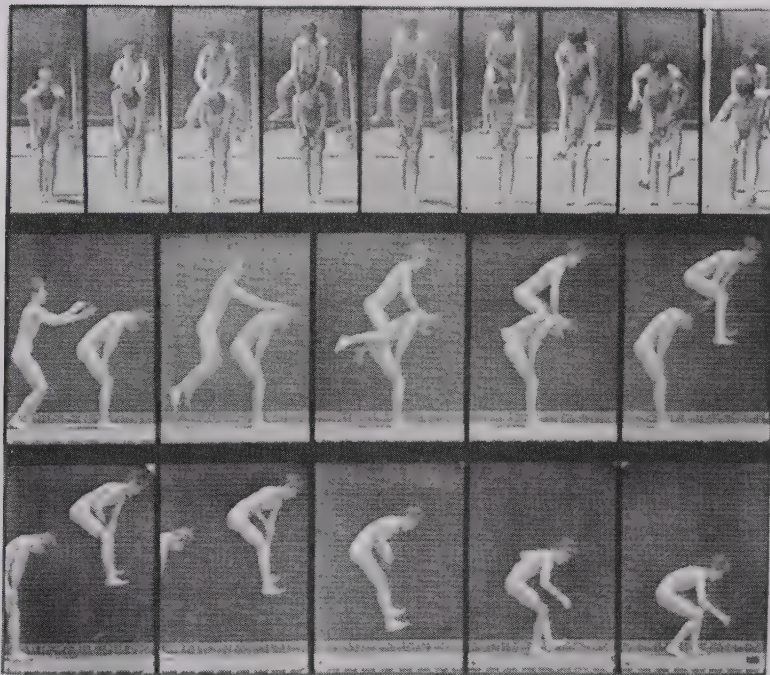
→ SERIES 17.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 37.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{160}$ second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 205.



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→ SERIES 18.

BOYS. PLAYING AT "LEAP-FROG."

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Models 27 and 28.

Time-intervals : '109 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 207.

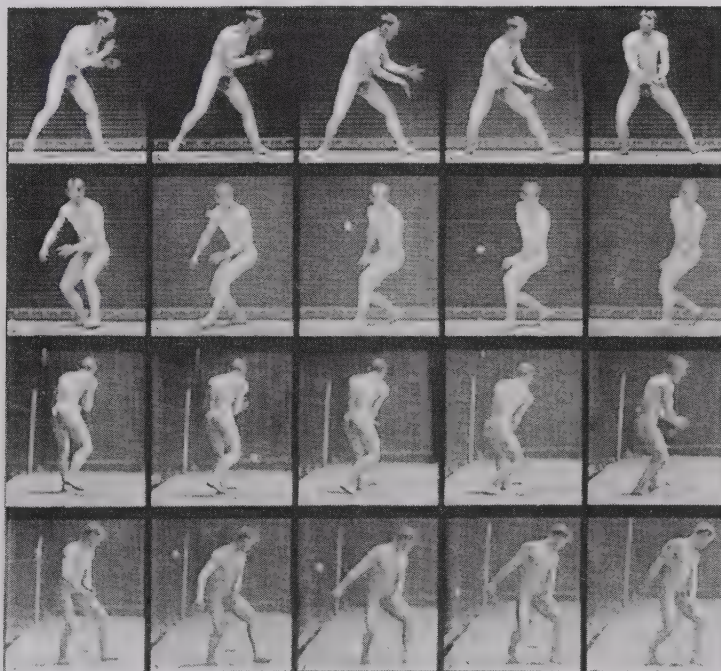


Copyright, 1907, by Edward M. Easton.

ATHLETE TURNING A BACK SOMERSAULT.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

← SERIES 19.



Copyright, 1889, by Eadweard Muybridge.

→ SERIES 20.

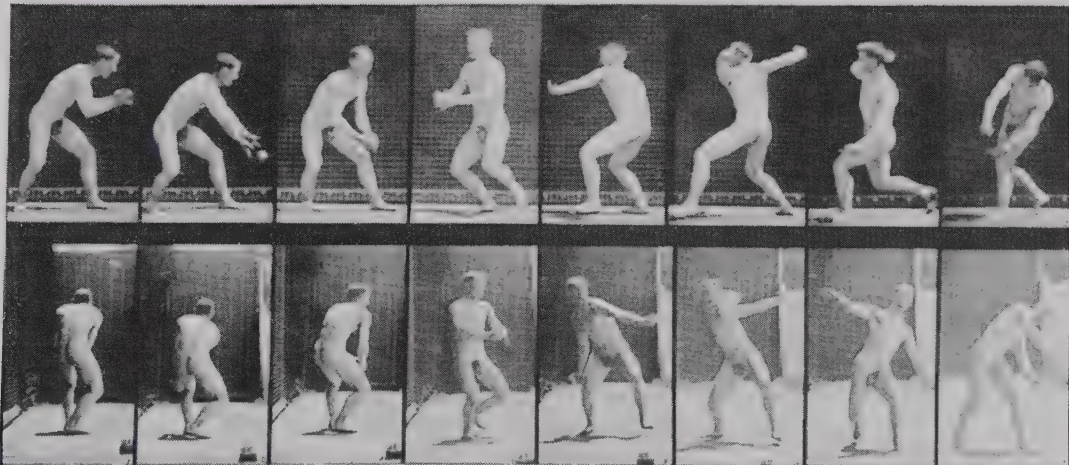
ATHLETE. CATCHING AT A BALL: "ERROR."

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 30.

Time-intervals: 1/108 second.

For a phase of this series, from the original work, see page 227.



Copyright, 1887, by Eadweard Muybridge.

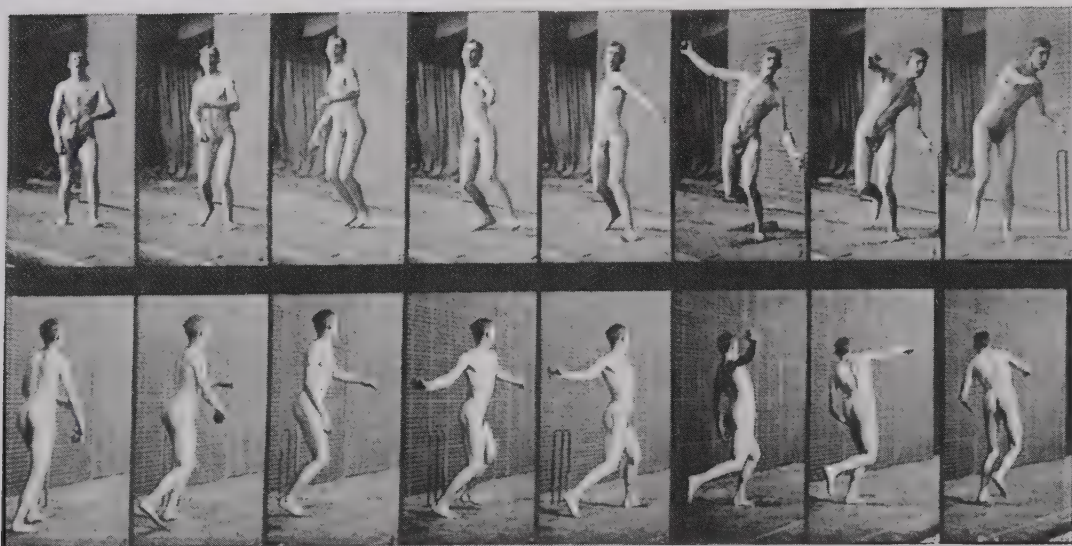
ATHLETE. CATCHING AND THROWING AT BASE-BALL.

→ SERIES 21.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 30.

Time-intervals : $\frac{1}{201}$ second.



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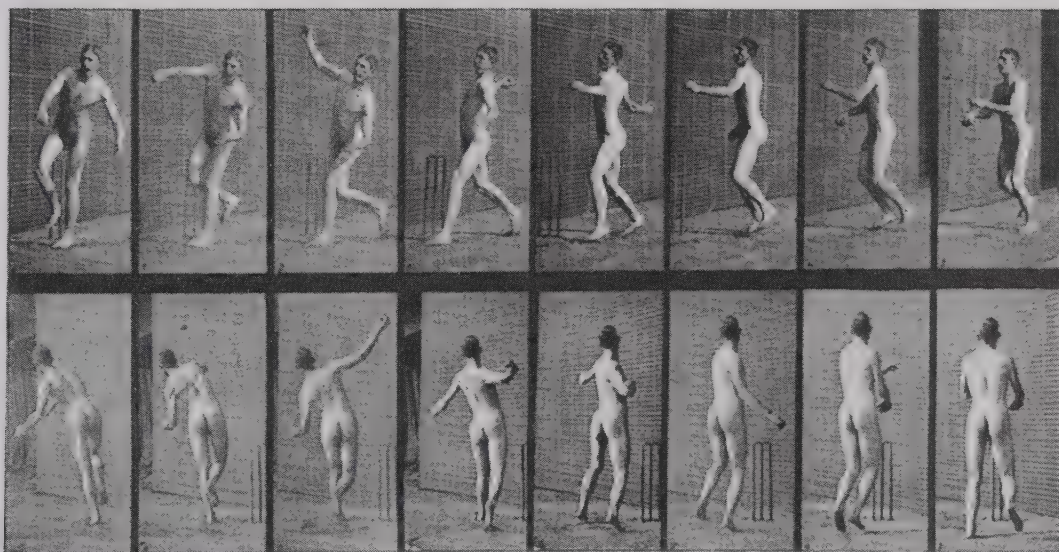
ATHLETE. BOWLING AT CRICKET.

→ SERIES 22.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 69.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 209.



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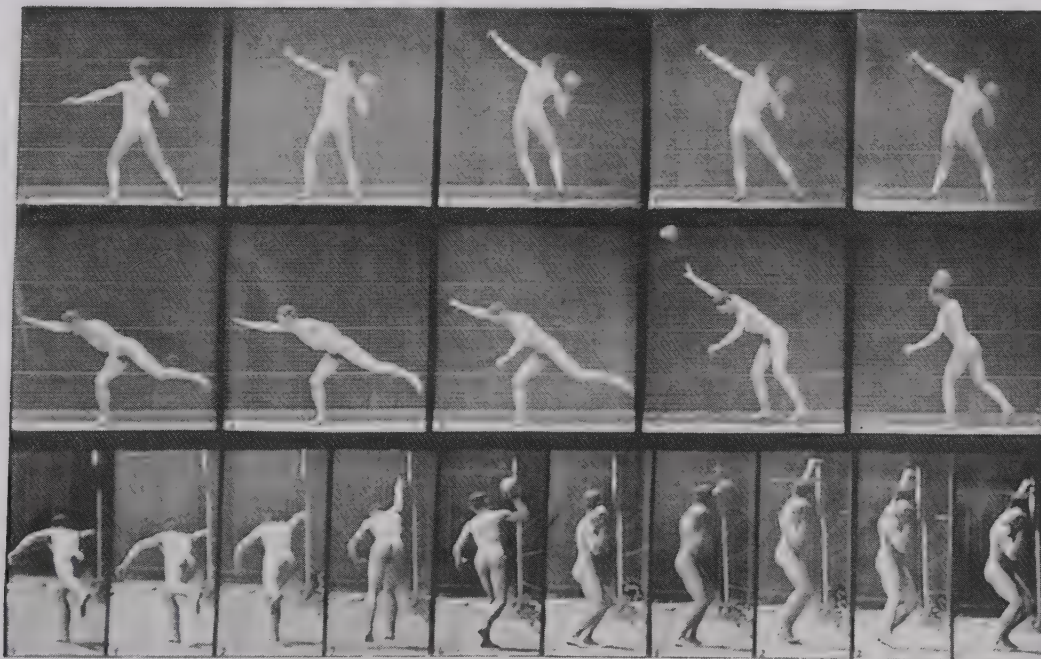
← SERIES 23.

ATHLETE. OVER-ARM BOWLING AT CRICKET.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 69.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 209.



Copyright, 1887, by Edward Muybridge.]

ATHLETE. HEAVING A 20-POUND ROCK.

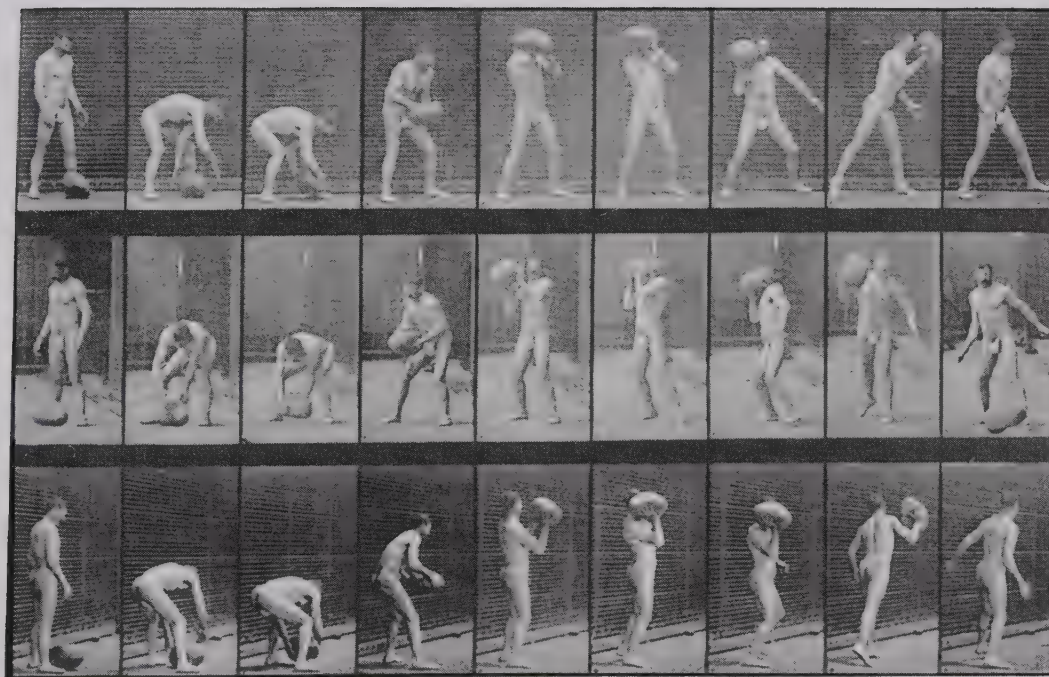
PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: 1/245 second.

For phases of a similar action, from the original work, see page 211.

← SERIES 24.

Model 46.



Copyright, 1897, by Edward Muybridge.]

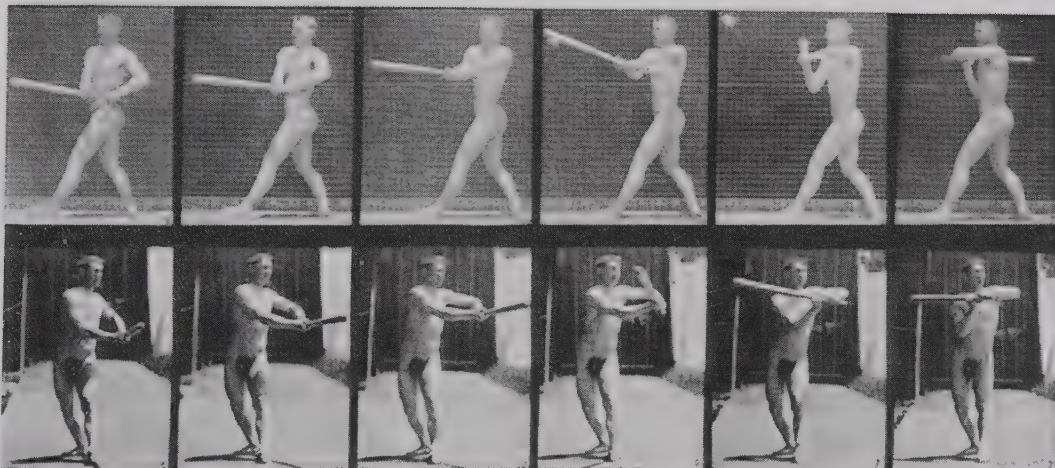
→ SERIES 25.

ATHLETE. HEAVING 75-POUND ROCK.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{480}$ second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 211.



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← SERIES 26.

ATHLETE. BATTING AT BASE-BALL.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals : 1/25 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 213.

Model 30.



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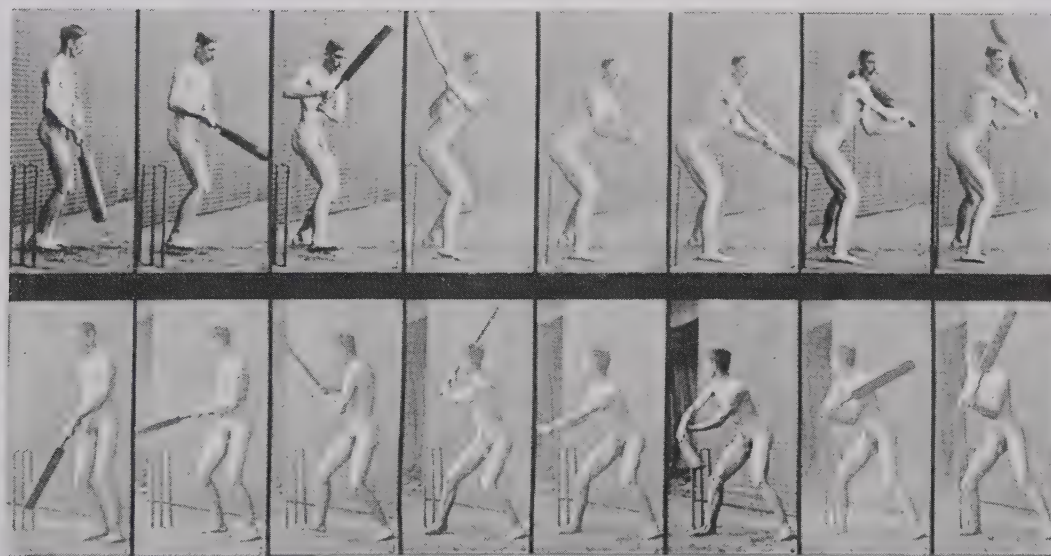
ATHLETE. BATTING AT CRICKET.

→ SERIES 27.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 69.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 209.



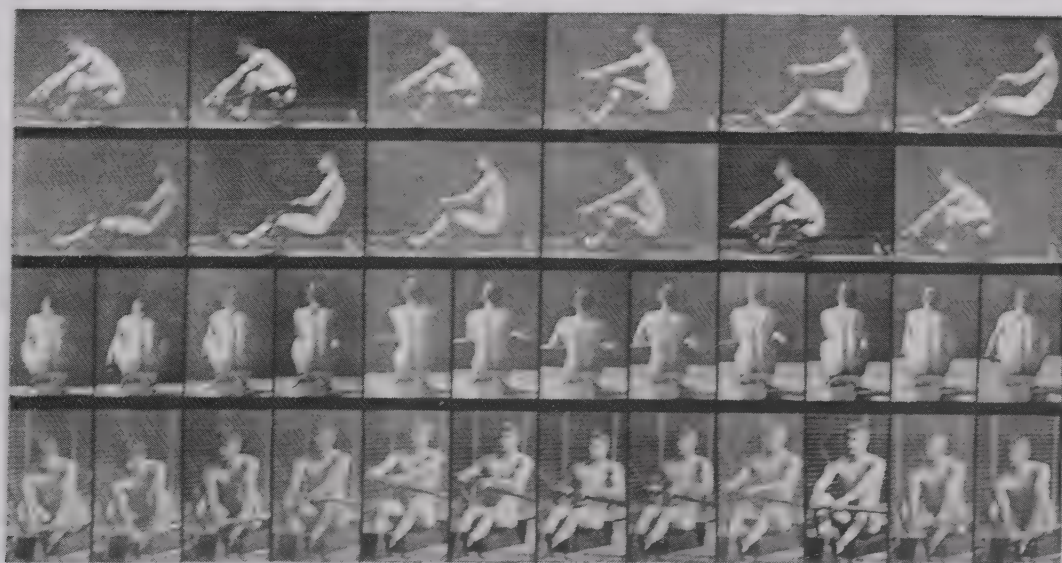
Copyright, 1887, by Eadweard Muybridge.]

ATHLETE. BATTING AT CRICKET.

← SERIES 28.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 69.

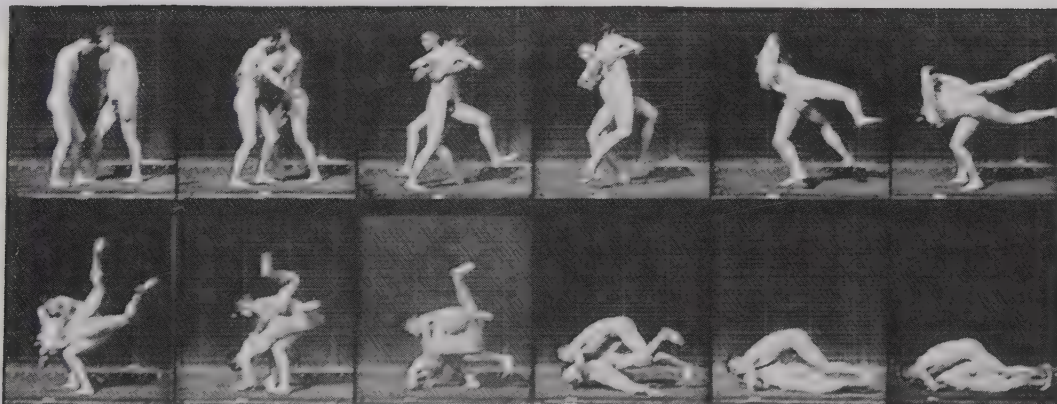


Copyright 1887 by Edward S. Mudge.

ATHLETE. ROWING.

→ SERIES 29.

PHOTOGRAPHED SIMULTANEOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.



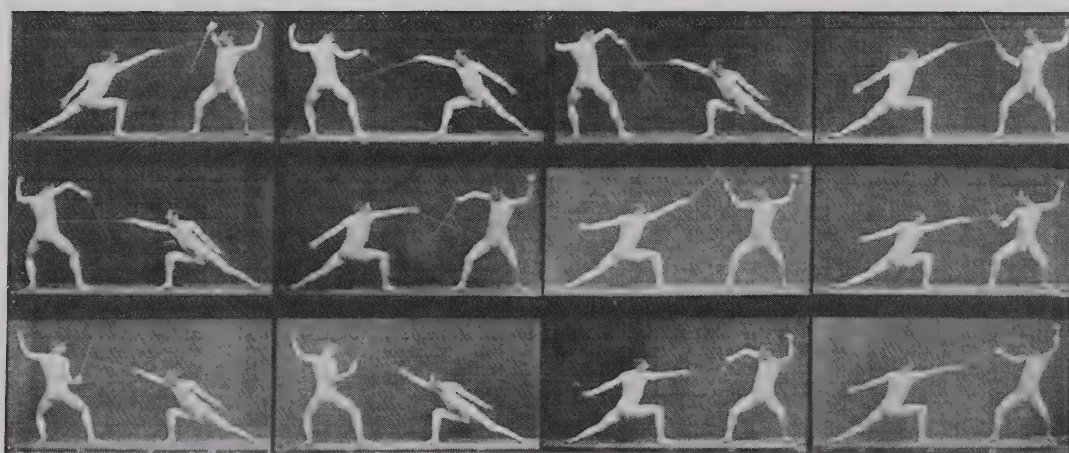
Copyright, 1887, by Edward Muybridge.

ATHLETES. WRESTLING.

→ SERIES 30.

Models 46 and 68.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see pages 215 and 217.



Copyright, 1887, by Edward S. Maybridge.

Models 66 and 67.

ATHLETES. FENCING.

➡ SERIES 31.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 219.



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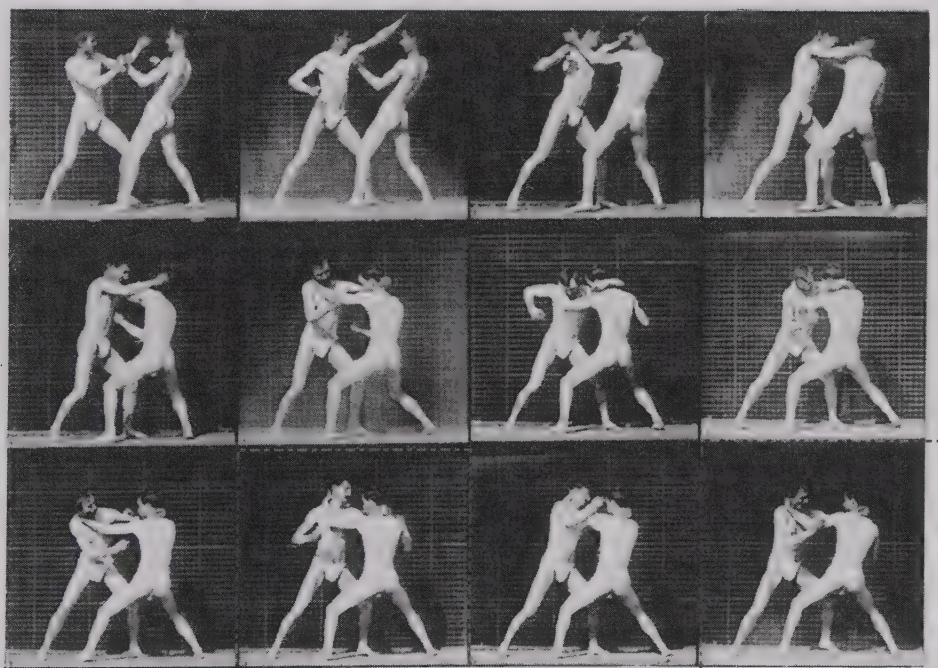
PUGILIST. STRIKING A BLOW.

→ SERIES 32.

Model 22.

Time-intervals: 1/112 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 221.

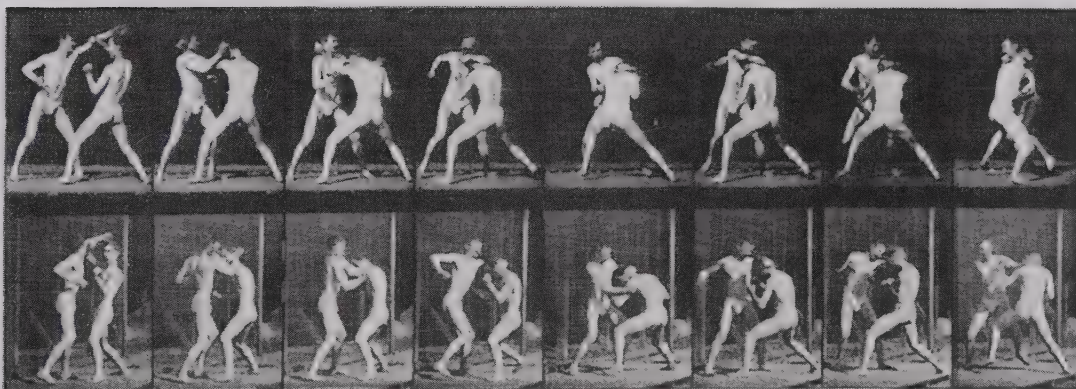


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PUGILISTS. BOXING.

→ SERIES 33.

Models 64 and 65.



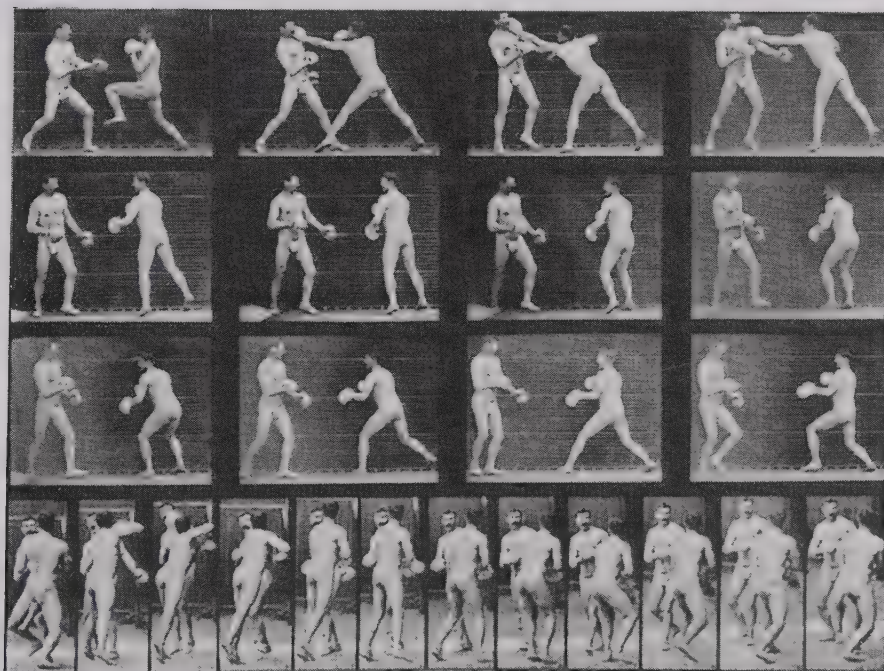
Copyright, 1887, by Edward Muybridge.

PUGILISTS. BOXING.

→ SERIES 34.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Models 64 and 65.



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PUGILISTS. BOXING.

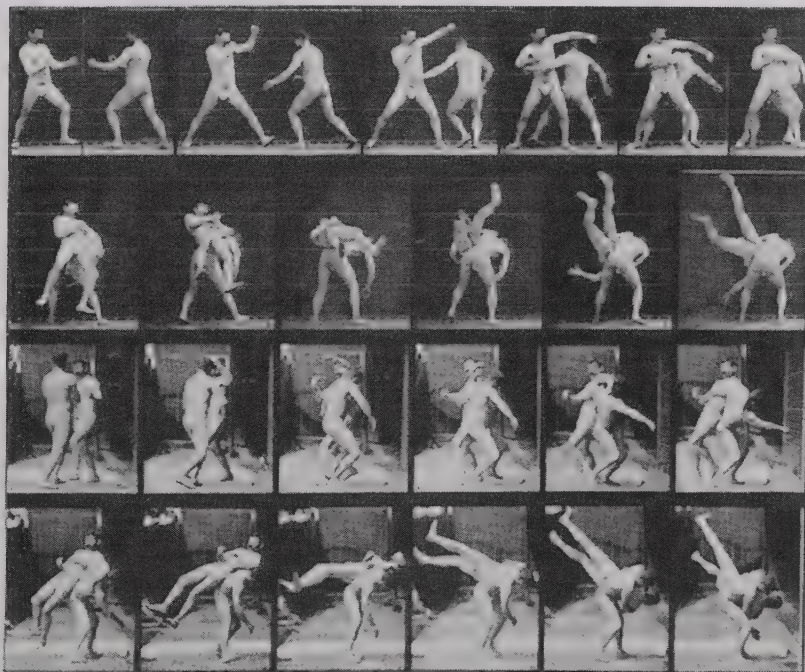
→ SERIES 35.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{115}$ second.

Models 52 and 53.

For some phases of boxing by these pugilists, from the original work, see pages 221 and 223.



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PUGILISTS. BOXING.

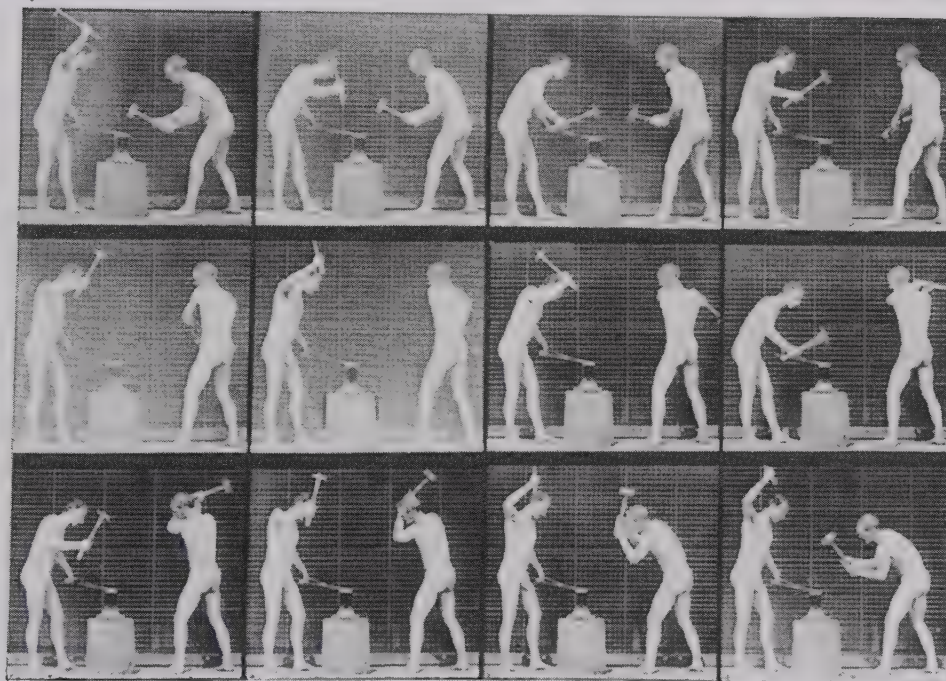
→ SERIES 36.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Models 52 and 53.

Time-intervals $\frac{1}{163}$ second.

For some phases of boxing by these pugilists, from the original work, see pages 221 and 223.



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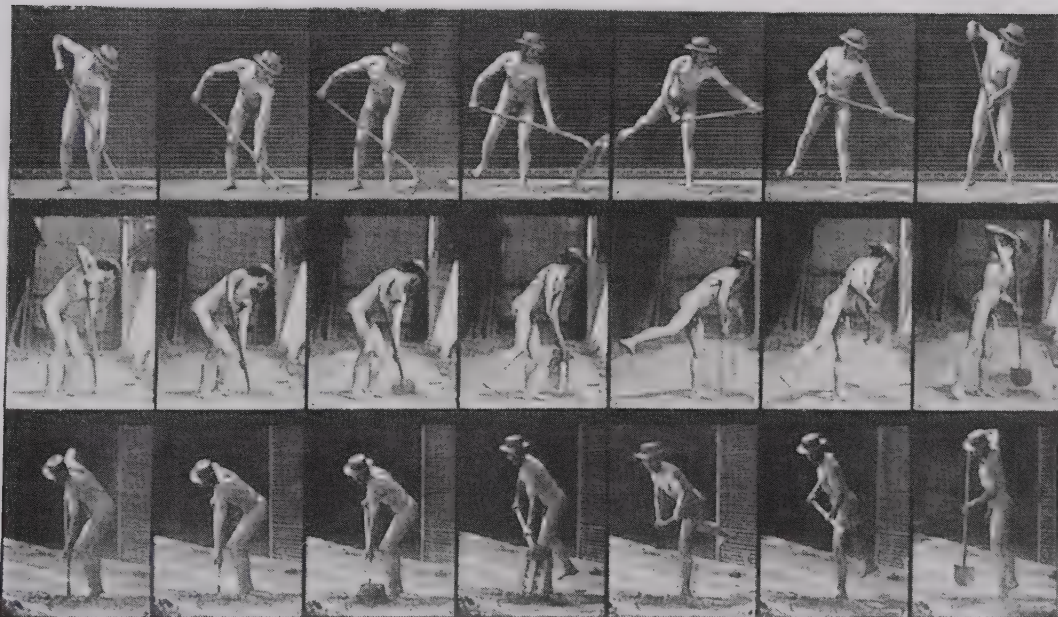
BLACKSMITHS. HAMMERING AT AN ANVIL.

→ SERIES 37.

Models 59 and 61.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{133}$ second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see pages 225 and 227.



Copyright, 1899, by Edward Maybridge.

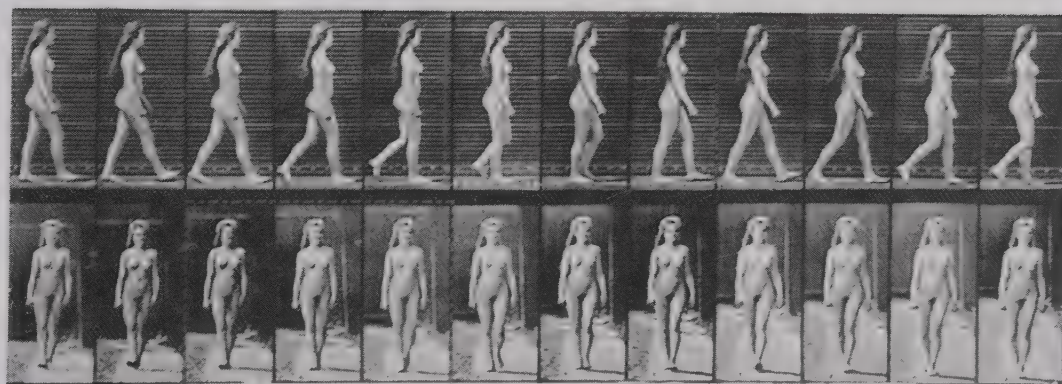
→ SERIES 38.

LABOURER WITH LONG-HANDLED SHOVEL

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 41.

Time-intervals: '334 second.



Copyright, 1901, by Edward Muybridge.

WOMAN. WALKING.

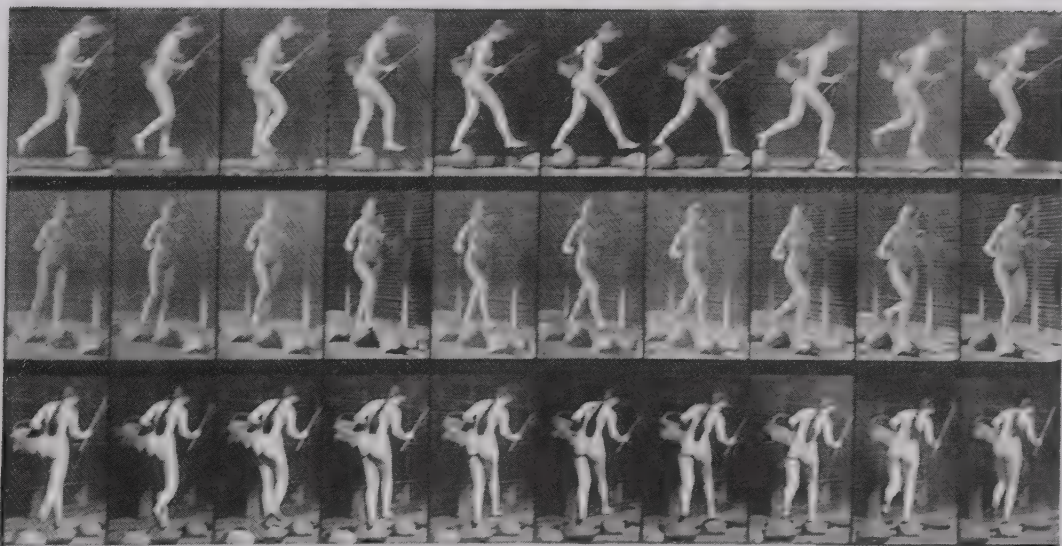
→ SERIES 39.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 6.

Time-intervals: 1/1004 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 231.



Copyright, 1929, by Edward Steubridge.

WOMAN CROSSING ON "STEP-STONES."

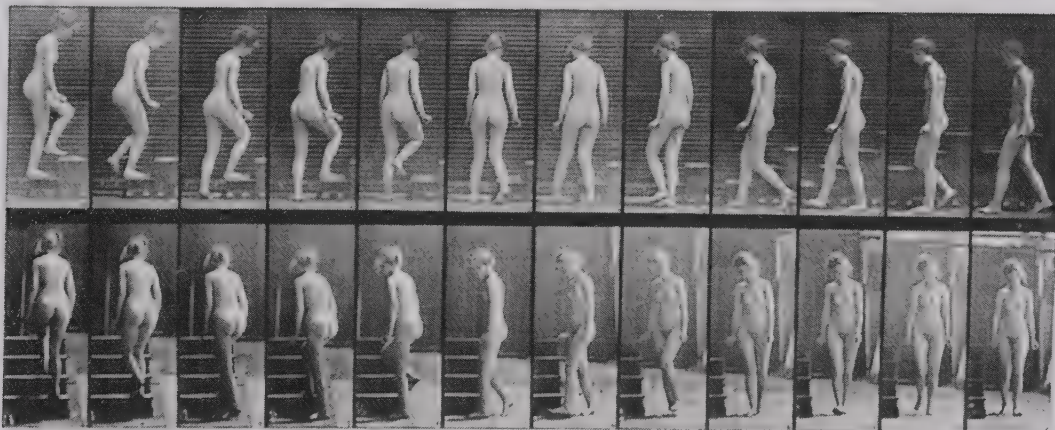
→ SERIES 40.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 7.

Time-intervals: 1/15 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 231.



Copyright, 1887, by Eadweard Muybridge.

WOMAN. TURNING, AND ASCENDING STAIRWAY.

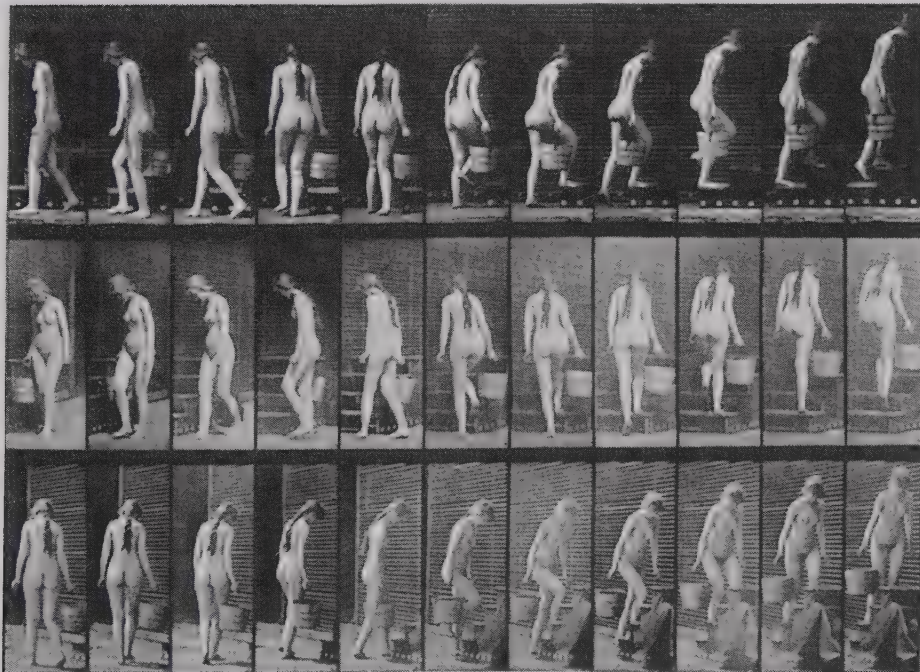
← SERIES 41.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 7.

Time-intervals : $\frac{1}{254}$ second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 233.



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→ SERIES 42.

WOMAN. WITH A BUCKET OF WATER IN ONE HAND, ASCENDING STAIRS.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 7.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{325}$ second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 235.



Copyright, 1911, by Edward S. Reddy.

WOMAN. WITH A BUCKET OF WATER IN EACH HAND, ASCENDING STAIRS.

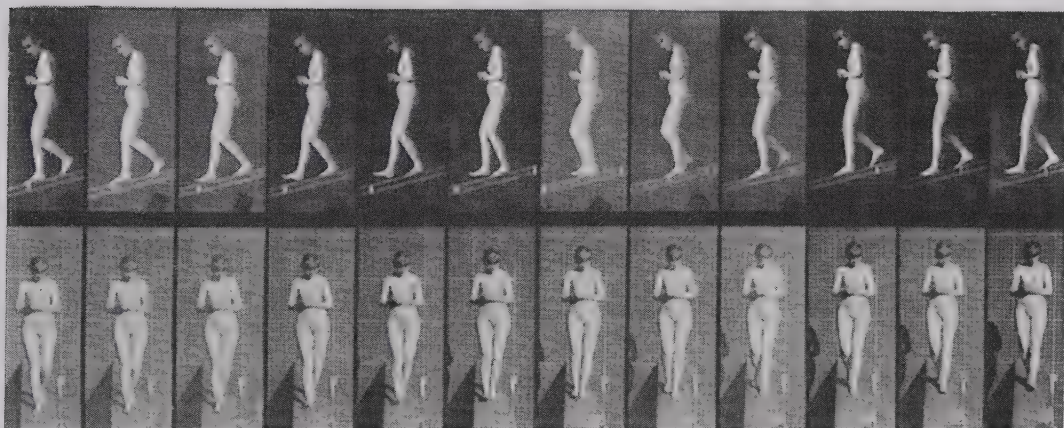
PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: 1/250 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 235.

Model 4.

→ SERIES 43.



Copyright, 1887, by Eadweard Muybridge.

WOMAN. DESCENDING AN INCLINE.

← **SERIES 44.**

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

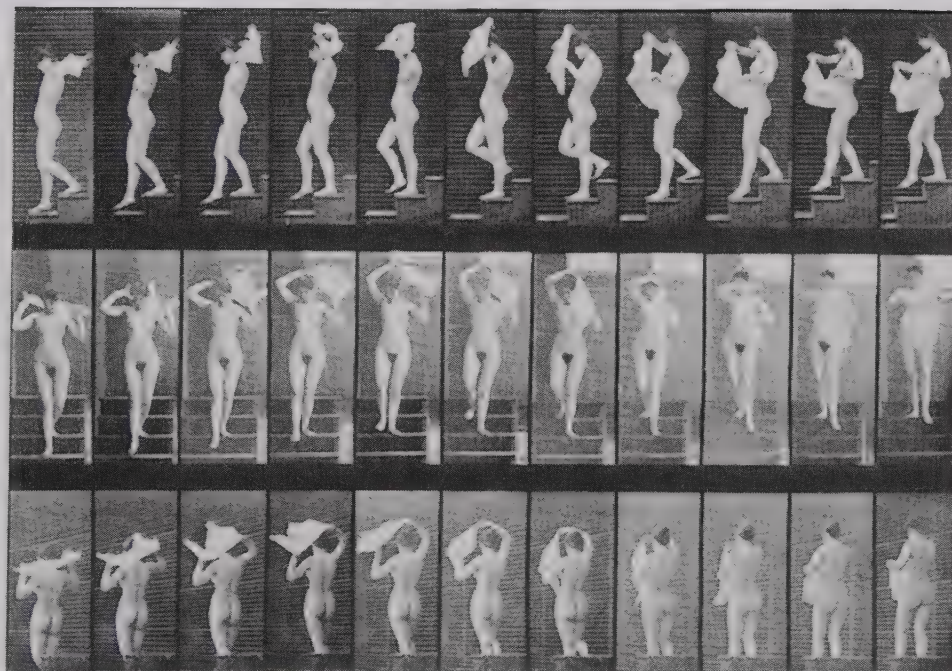
Time-intervals : '090 second.

Model 7.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 229.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION.

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WOMAN. DESCENDING A STAIRWAY.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 13.

Time-intervals : $\frac{1}{101}$ second.

← SERIES 45.



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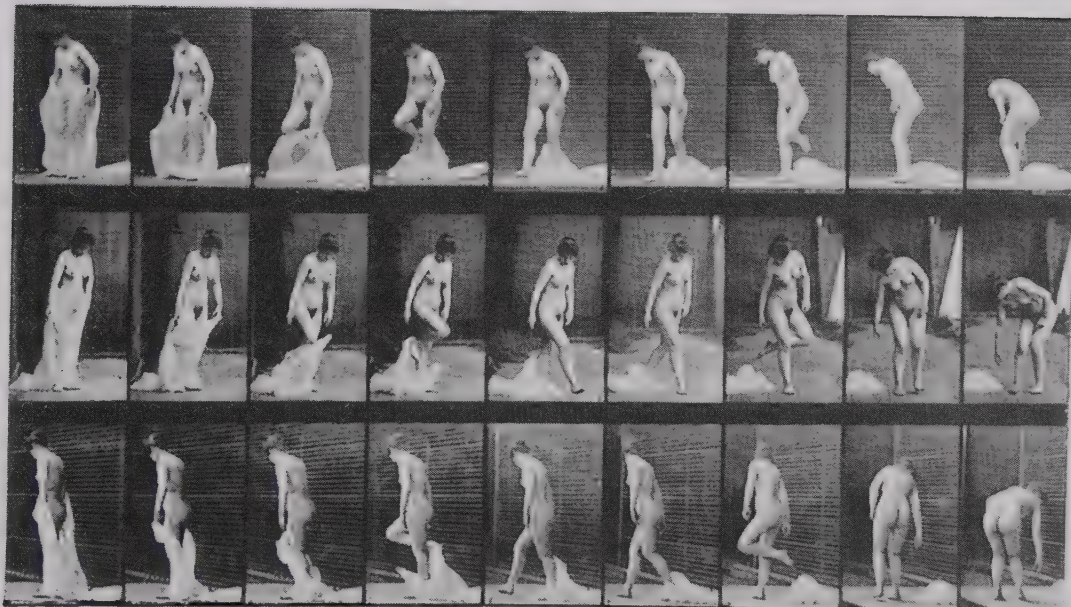
← SERIES 46.

WOMAN. KICKING.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 13.

Time-intervals: 1/169 second.



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→ SERIES 47.

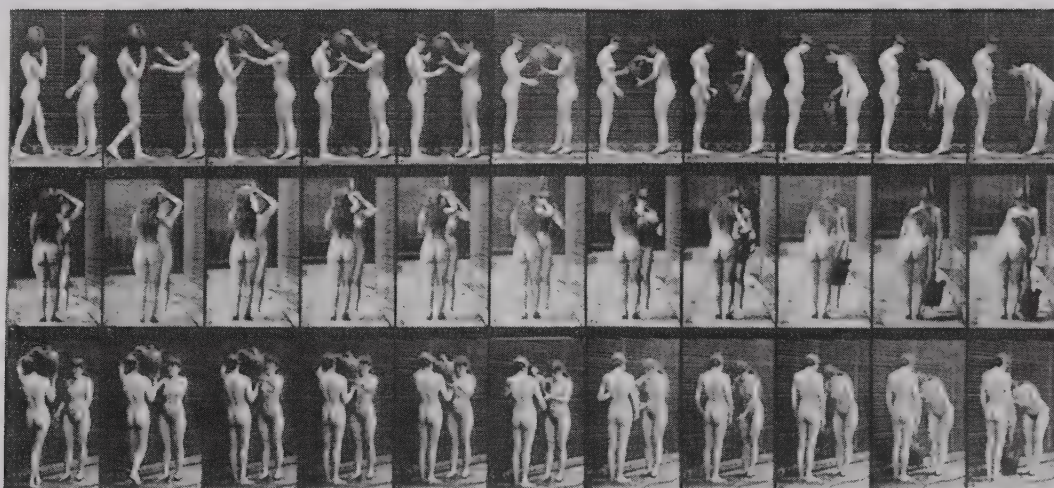
WOMAN. REMOVING MANTLE.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals : '274 second.

Model 13.

For a phase of this series, from the original work, see page 231.



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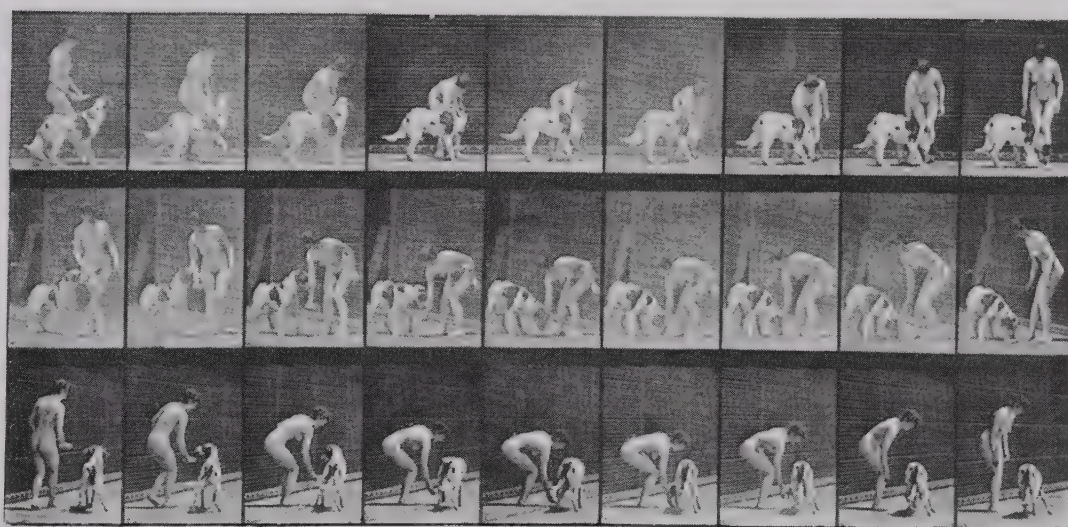
WOMAN. TAKING WATER-JAR FROM ANOTHER WOMAN.

→ SERIES 48.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Models 9 and 10.

Time-intervals: 1/260 second.



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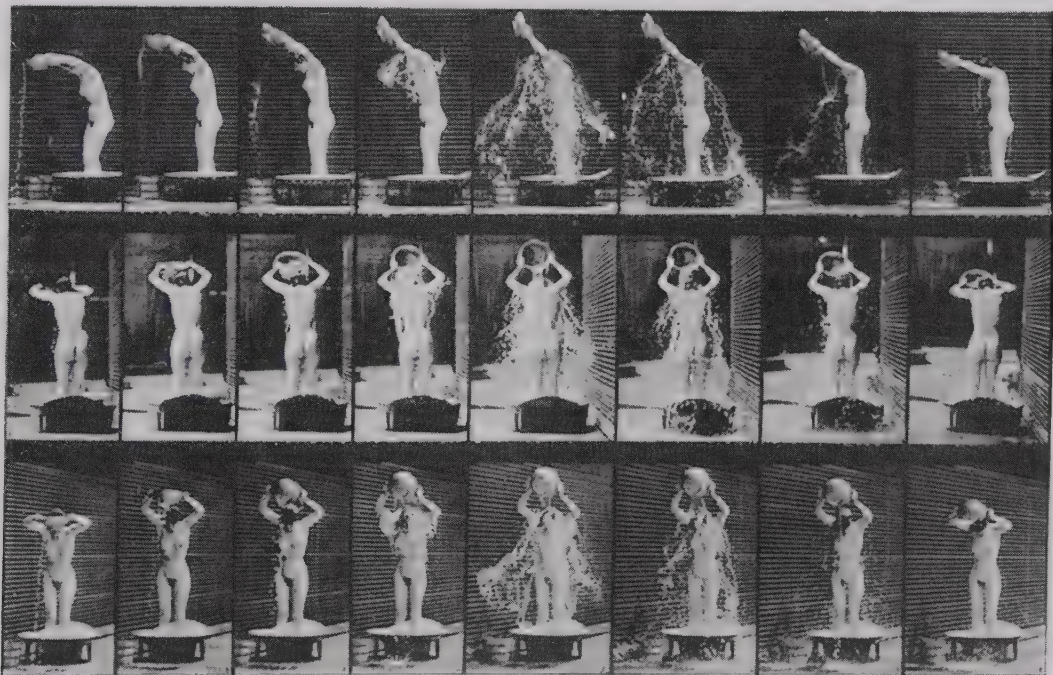
WOMAN, FEEDING A DOG.

→ SERIES 49.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 8.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{222}$ second.



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→ SERIES 50.

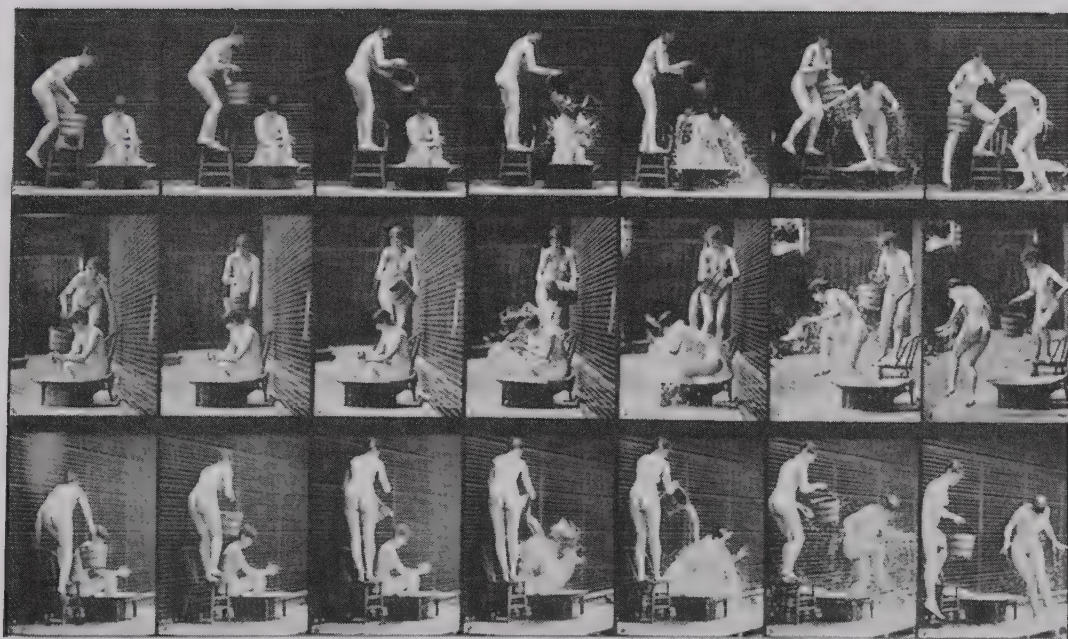
WOMAN. POURING A BASIN OF WATER OVER HER HEAD.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals : '244 second.

Model 8.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 241.



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→ SERIES 51.

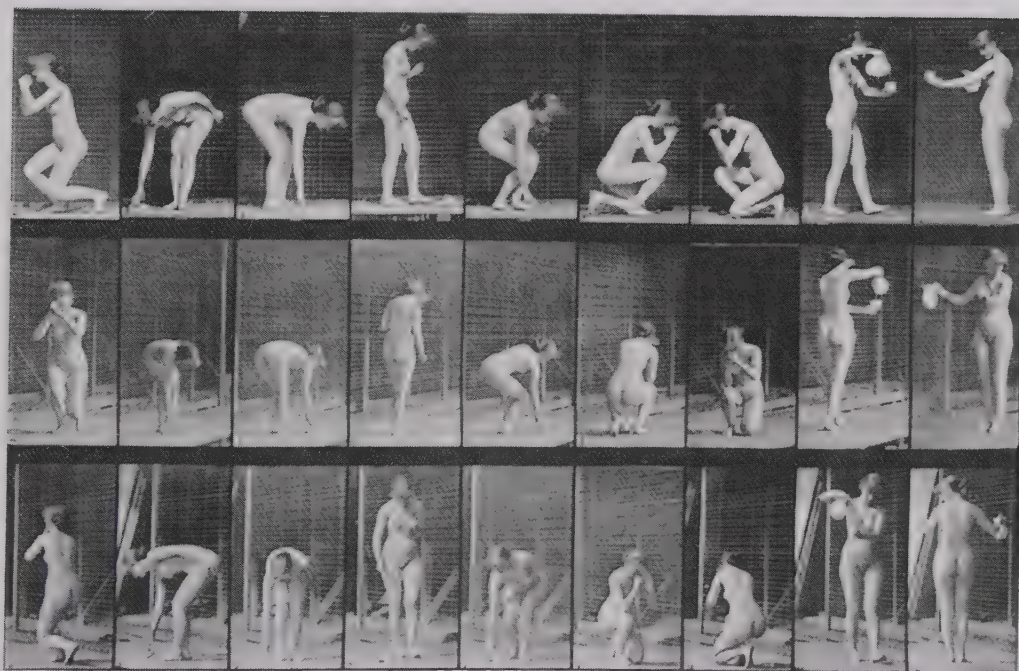
WOMAN. A SHOCK TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{437}$ second.

Models 1 and 8.

For a phase of this series, from the original work, see page 241.



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SERIES 52.

VARIOUS INDEPENDENT ACTS OF MOTION.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 7.



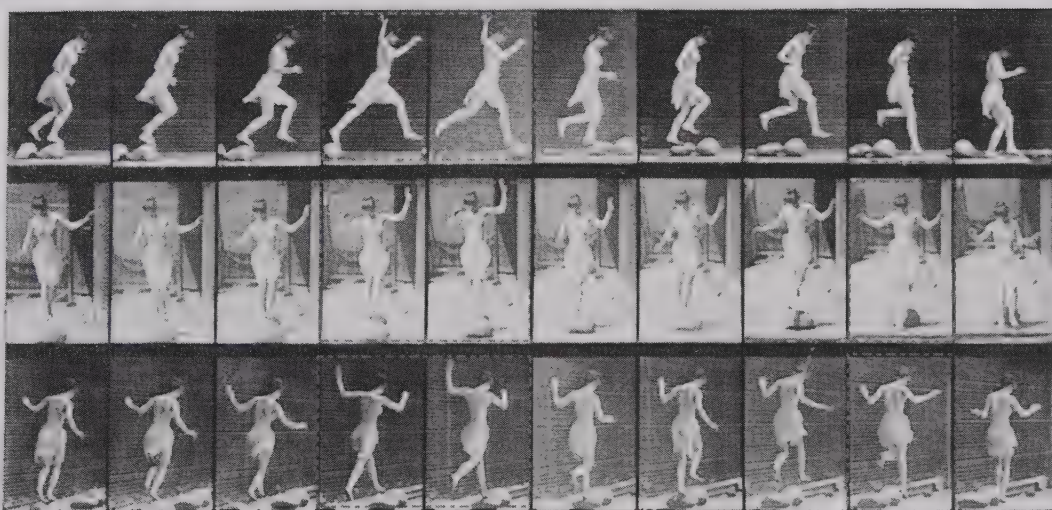
WOMAN USING SKIPPING-ROPE.

Photographed synchronously from three points of view.

Time-motion: 1/10 second.

For view of these plates, turn the original work, see page 203.

Plate 53.



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→ SERIES 54.

WOMAN. JUMPING ON "STEP-STONES."

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 12.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{119}$ second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 215.



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→ SERIES 55.

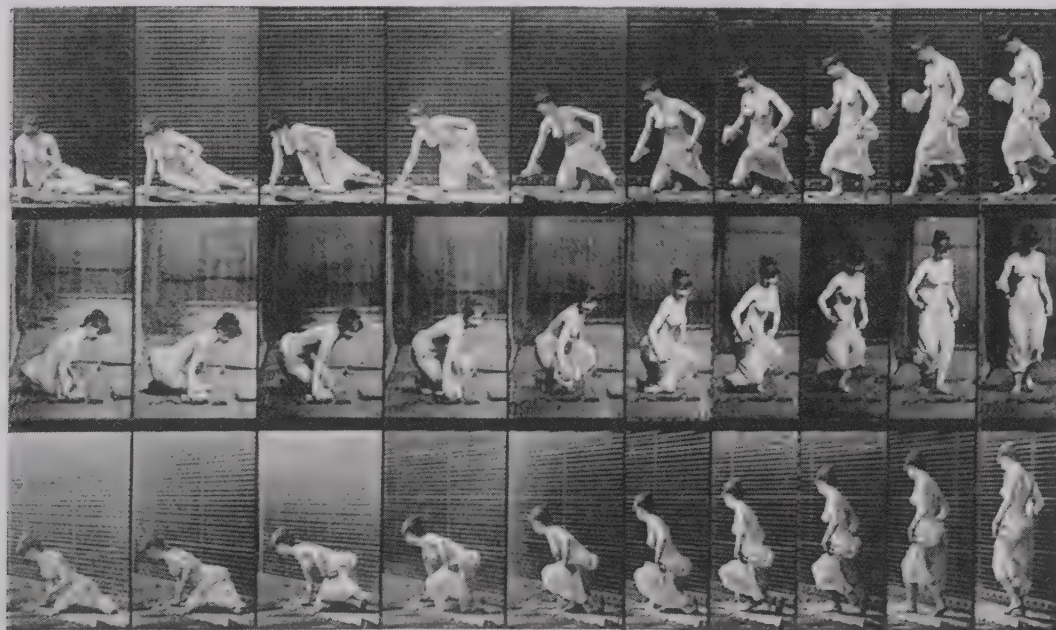
WOMAN. RICOCHETTING ON ONE FOOT.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 12.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{141}$ second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 245.



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← SERIES 56.

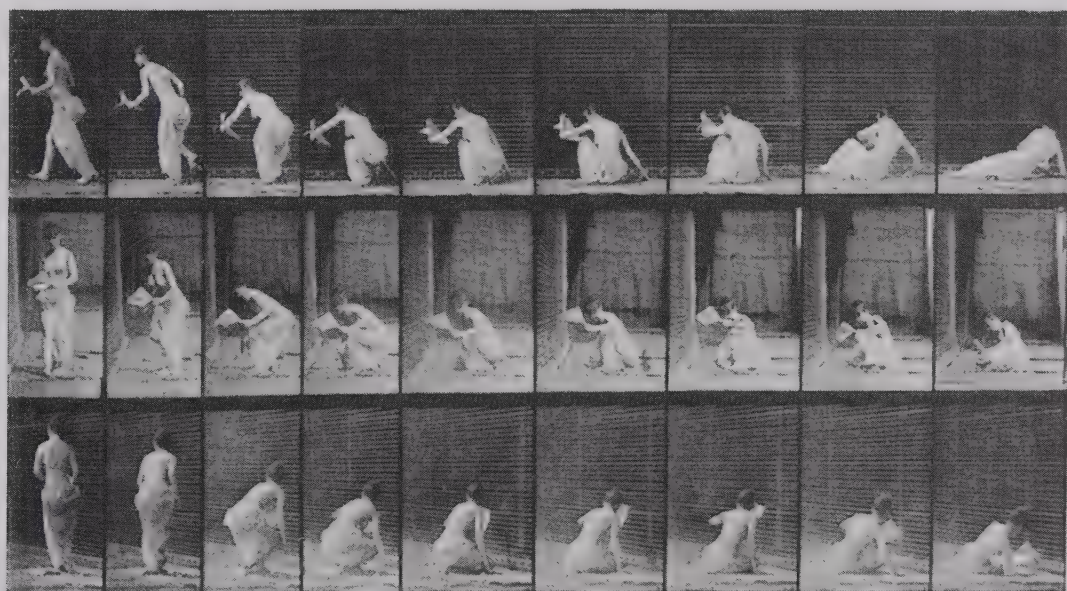
WOMAN. SITTING DOWN ON THE GROUND.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{232}$ second.

Model 12.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 249.



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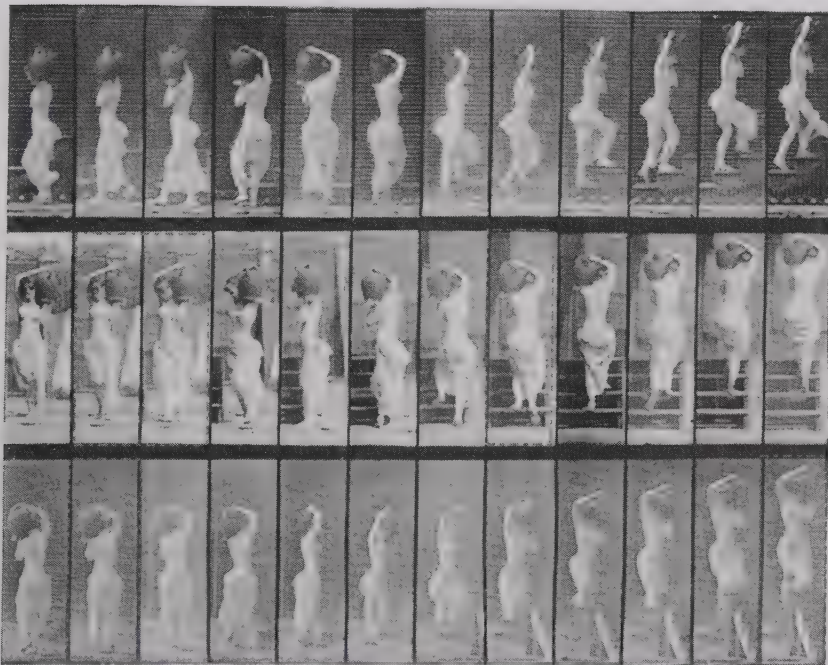
← SERIES 57.

WOMAN. RISING FROM SITTING ON THE GROUND.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 12.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{381}$ second.



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→ SERIES 58.

WOMAN. TURNING AROUND AND ASCENDING STAIRWAY.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 12.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{46}$ second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 247.



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→ SERIES 59.

WOMAN. WALKING, AND FLIRTING A FAN.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 8.

Time-intervals: 1/185 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 259.



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← SERIES 60.

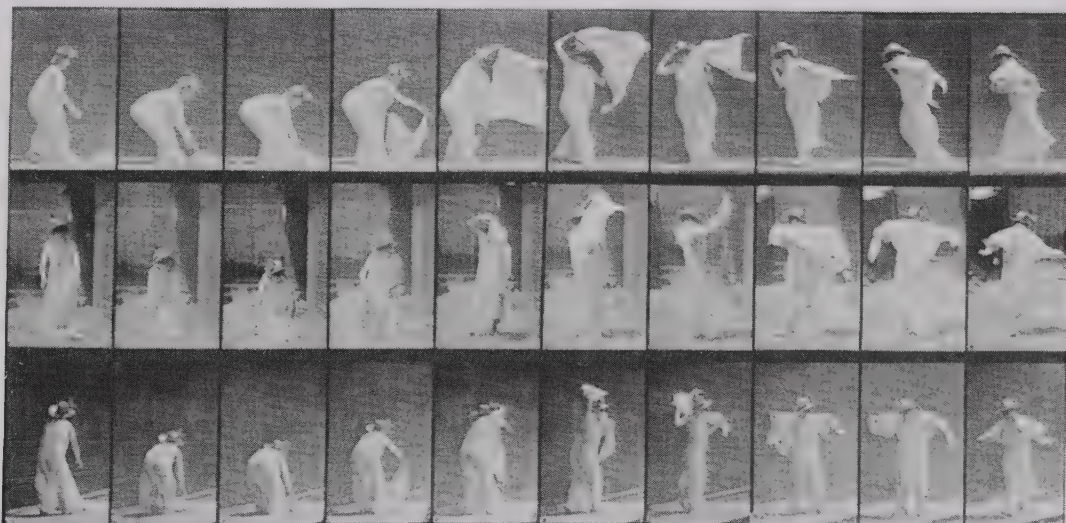
WOMAN. RUNNING.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 7.

Time-intervals: 1/100 second.

For a phase of this series, from the original work, see page 247.



Copyright, 1889, by Edward S. Maybridge.

→ SERIES 61.

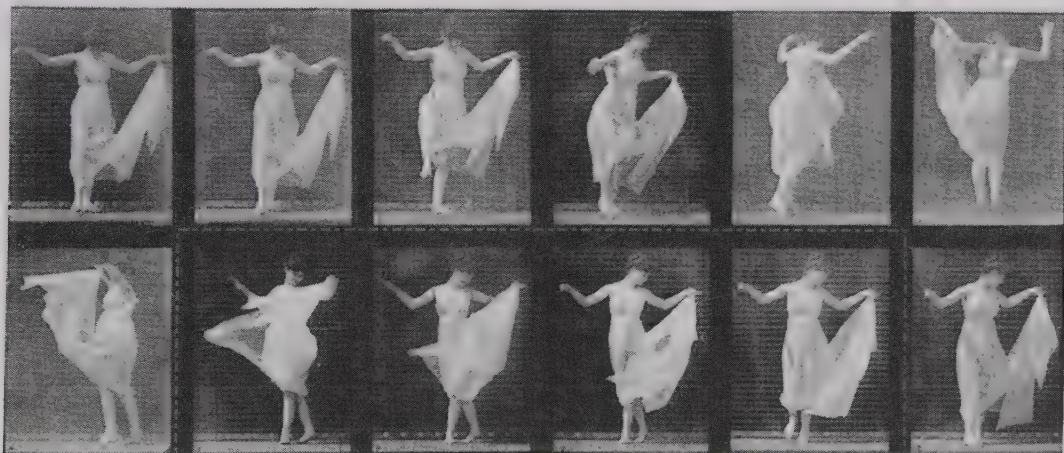
WOMAN. THROWING A SHAWL AROUND HER SHOULDERS.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 8.

Time-intervals: 1/271 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 251.



Copyright, 1887, by Eastwood Maybridge.

DANCING-GIRL. A PIROUETTE.

→ SERIES 62.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY WITH SERIES 63 AND 64.

Model 12.

Time-intervals: 1/277 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see pages 253 and 255.



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→ SERIES 63.

DANCING-GIRL. A PIROUETTE.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY WITH SERIES 62 AND 64.

Model 12.

Time-intervals: .277 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see pages 253 and 255.



Copyright 1911, by Edward S. Maybridge

→ SERIES 64

DANCING-GIRL. A PIROUETTE.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY WITH SERIES 62 AND 63.

Model 12.

Time-intervals: '277 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see pages 253 and 255

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION

145



WOMAN, RAISING HANDS AND TURNING AROUND

→ 65

PREPARED BY THE KODAK COMPANY, NEW YORK

TRADE MARK - KODAK

For a glass of this water, from the nearest dealer, or page 117



Copyright, 1877, by Eadweard Muybridge.

WOMAN. ASCENDING A STAIRWAY.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{161}$ second.

For a phase of this series, from the original work, see page 259.

Model S.

← SERIES 66.



Copyright, 1912, by Eastman Maybridge.

→ SERIES 67.

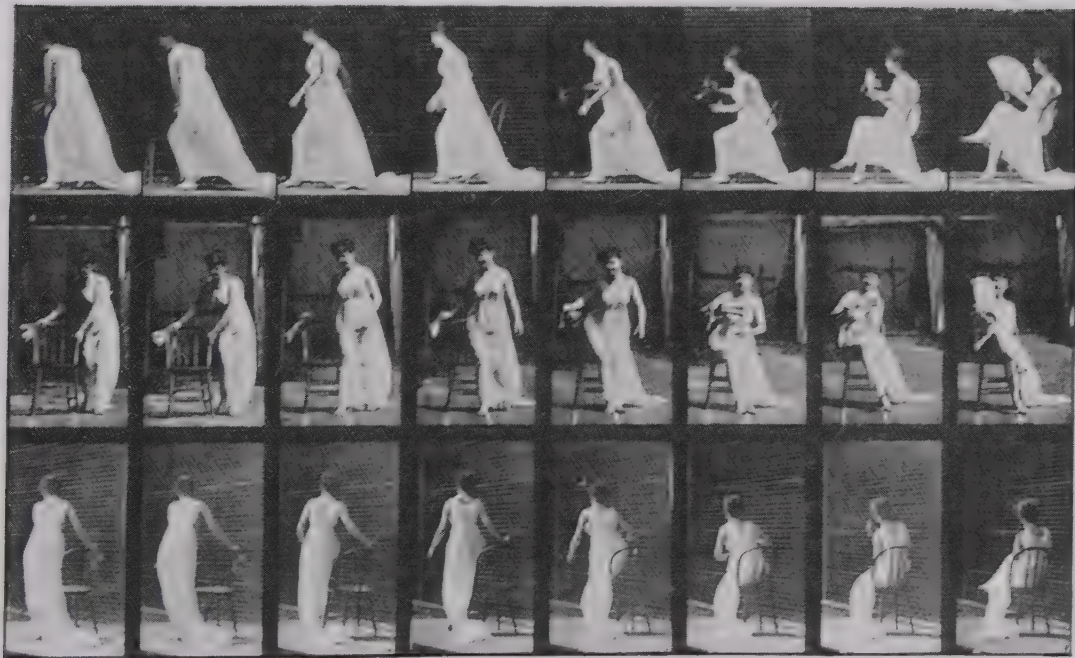
WOMAN. DESCENDING A STAIRWAY, AND TURNING AROUND.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 8.

Time-intervals: 1/181 second.

For some phases of this action, from the original work, see page 251.



Copyright, 1927, by Eadweard Muybridge.

→ SERIES 68.

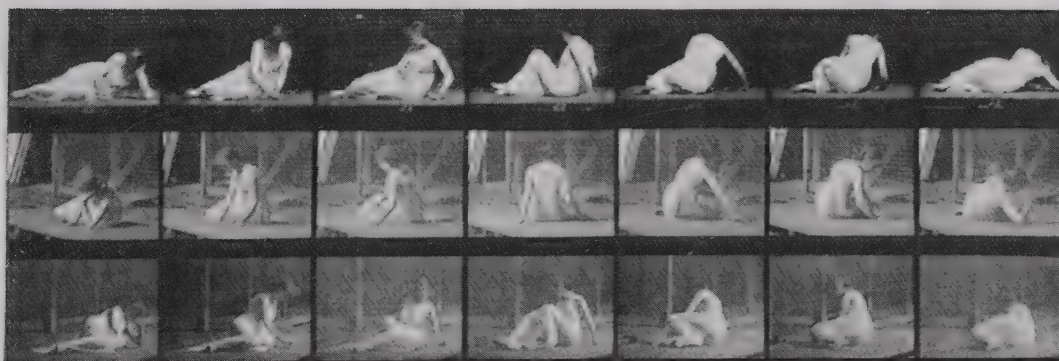
WOMAN. SITTING DOWN AND FLIRTING A FAN.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time intervals: 1/241 second.

Model 12

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 257.



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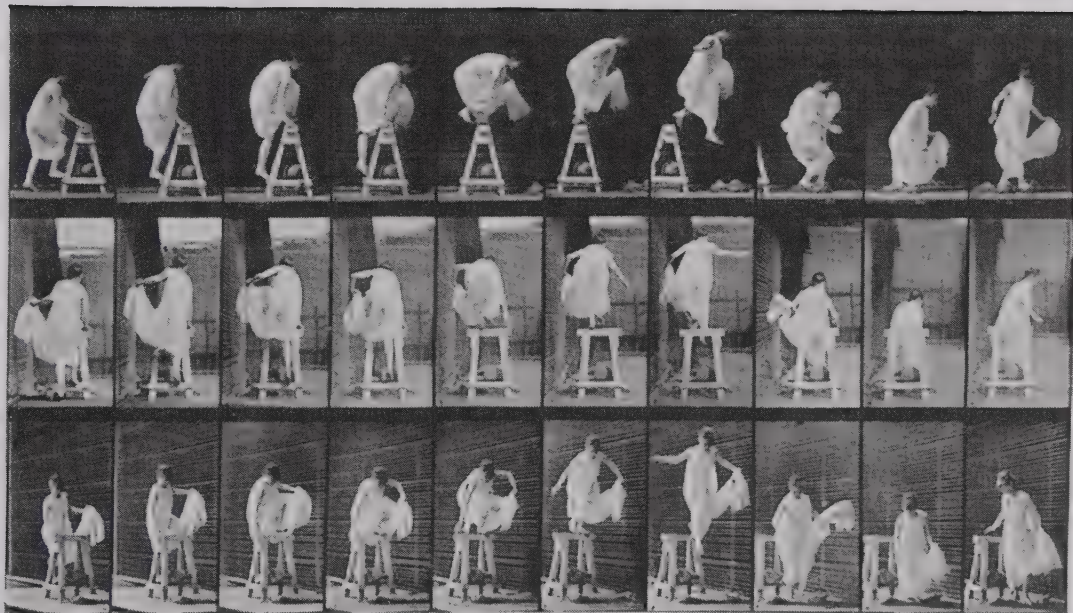
→ SERIES 69.

WOMAN. TURNING AROUND ON THE GROUND.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 7.

Time-intervals: irregular.



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→ SERIES 70.

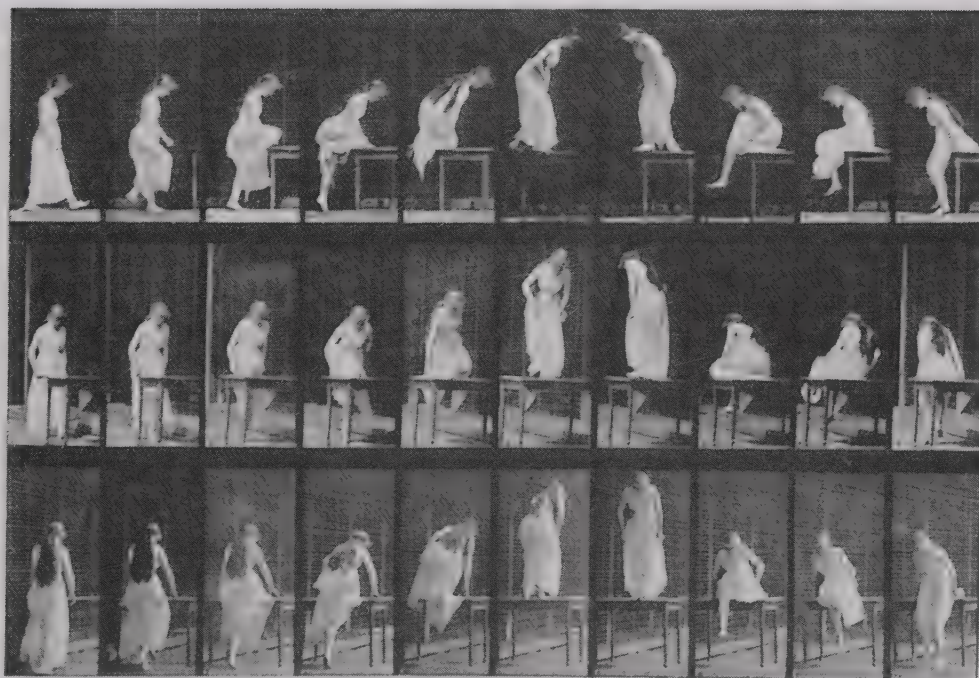
WOMAN. MAKING A HIGH-STEP, AND JUMPING.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 12.

Time-intervals: 1/290 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 249.



Copyright, 1907, by Edward Maybridge.

→ SERIES 71.

WOMAN. ASCENDING AND DESCENDING FROM A TABLE.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: irregular.

Model 7.

For a phase of this series, from the original work, see page 259.



Copyright 1901 by Edward S. Porter

W. M. K.

WITH A BASKET ON HER HEAD, TURNING AROUND

Representative stills from the film, showing the time taken in time.

Time taken for the turn, 204 seconds.

For some of these photos, from the original made, see page 156.





Copyright, 1923, by Eadweard Muybridge.

WOMAN. EMPTYING A BASIN OF WATER.

→ SERIES 73.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 7.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{469}$ second.

For a phase of this series, from the original work, see page 257



Copyright, 1913, by Paul Strand (Aperture).

WOMAN. LIFTING A BUSHEL BASKET.

→ Plates 74.

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS & BOOKS, 300 N. ZEEB ST., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Also available on microfiche

For a glossary of this series, see the original work, see page 255



Copyright, 1925, by Edward S. Maybridge.

→ SERIES 75.

WOMAN. STOOPING TO PICK UP A HANDKERCHIEF.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: 1/315 second.

Model 5.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 263.



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→ SERIES 76.

WOMAN. ADJUSTING TRAIN AND TURNING AROUND.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 5.

Time-intervals: 1/165 second.

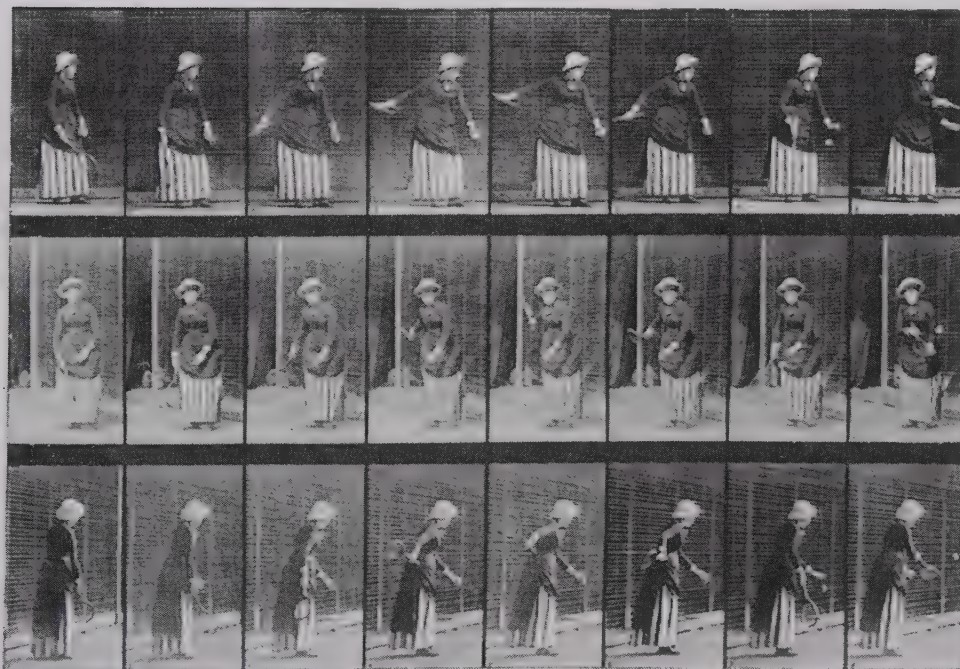


Copyright, 1887, by Edward S. Maybridge.

WOMAN. DESCENDING A STAIRWAY.

← SERIES 77.

Model 15.



Copyright, 1887, by Eastman Maybridge.

WOMAN. PLAYING AT LAWN-TENNIS.

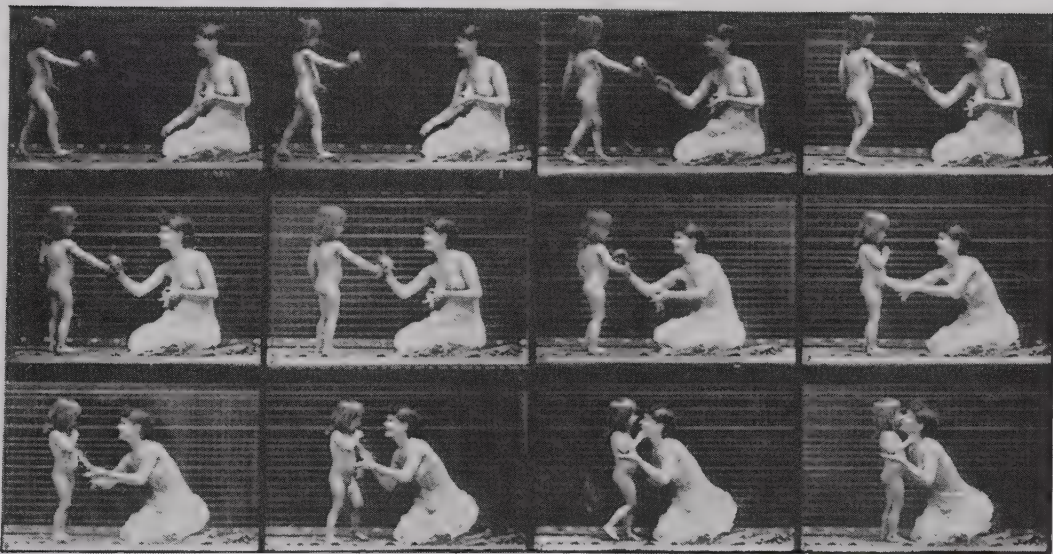
→ **SERIES 78.**

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 15.

Time-intervals : $\frac{1}{152}$ second.

For some phases of a similar action, from the original work, see page 261.



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CHILD. GREETING A STRANGER.

→ SERIES 79.

Models 12 and 70.

Time-intervals: 1/291 second.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 267



Copyright, 1915, by Lubin and Company

WOMAN. LIFTING AND CARRYING CHILD.

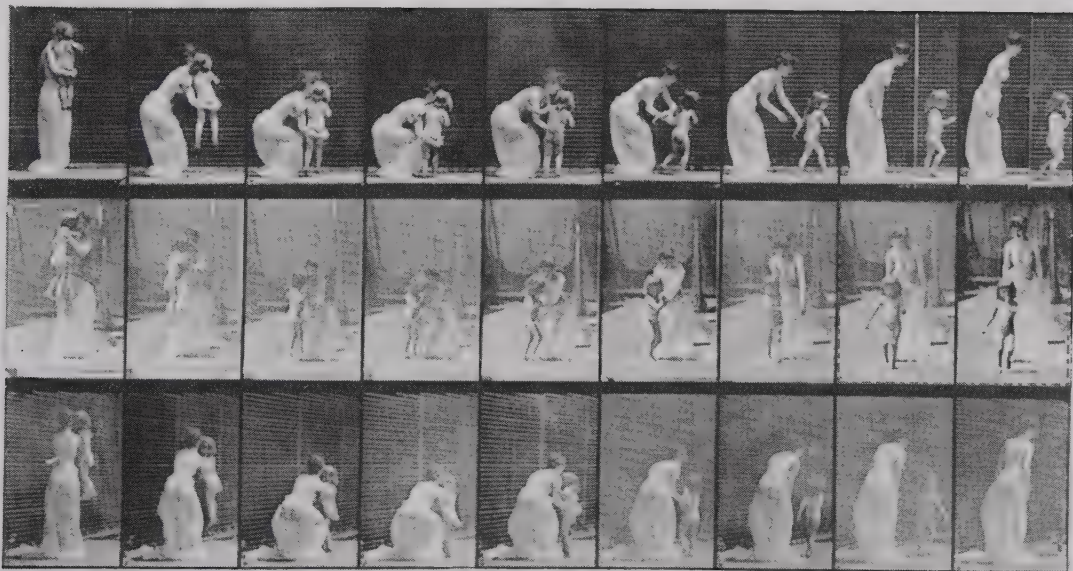
Photographed continuously from three points in view

Time interval: 1/30 second

Frames 22 and 25

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 265.

→ FRAMES 30.



Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Maybridge.

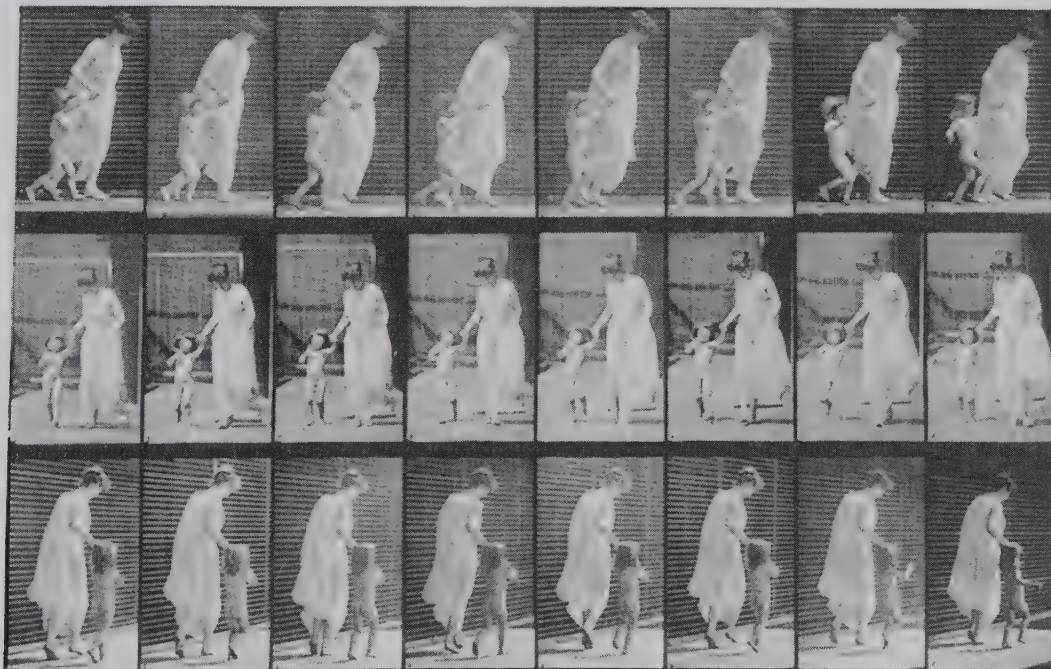
→ SERIES 81.

WOMAN. PLACING CHILD ON THE GROUND.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Models 12 and 70.

Time-intervals: 1/290 second.



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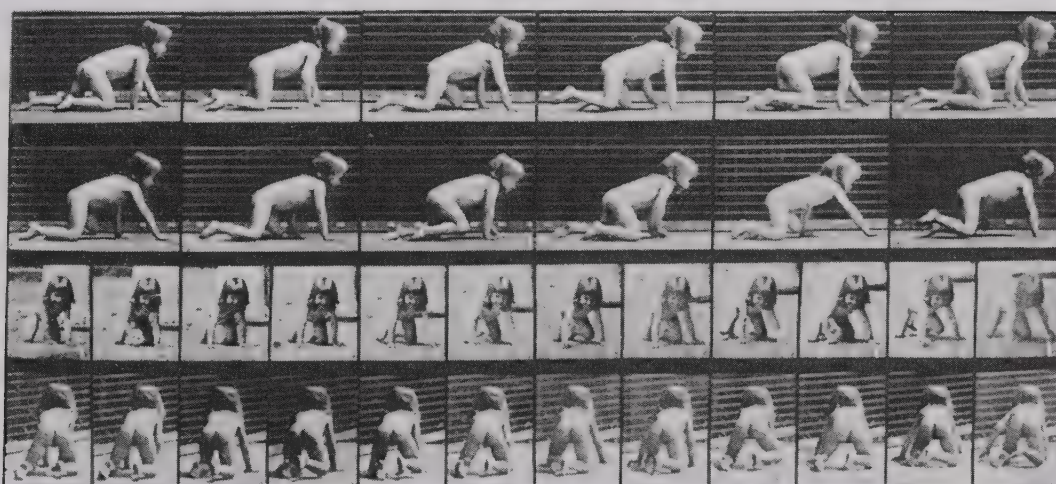
→ SERIES 82.

WOMAN AND CHILD. RUNNING.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Models 12 and 70.

Time-intervals: '093 second.



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→ SERIES 83.

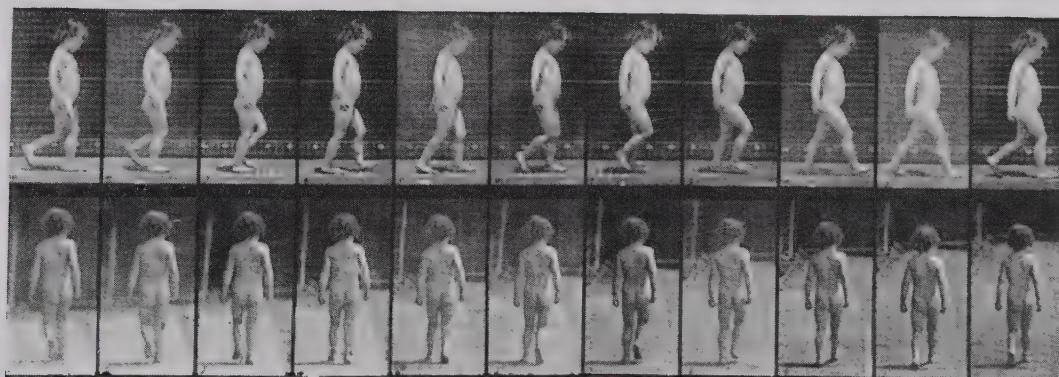
CHILD. CRAWLING ON THE GROUND.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{169}$ second.

Model 70.

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 269.



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CHILD. WALKING.

→ SERIES 84.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Model 72.

Time-intervals: .067 second.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION

125



CHILD RUNNING.

→ 85.



Copyright, 1911, by E. J. Rieu.

CHILD CRAWLING UPSTAIRS

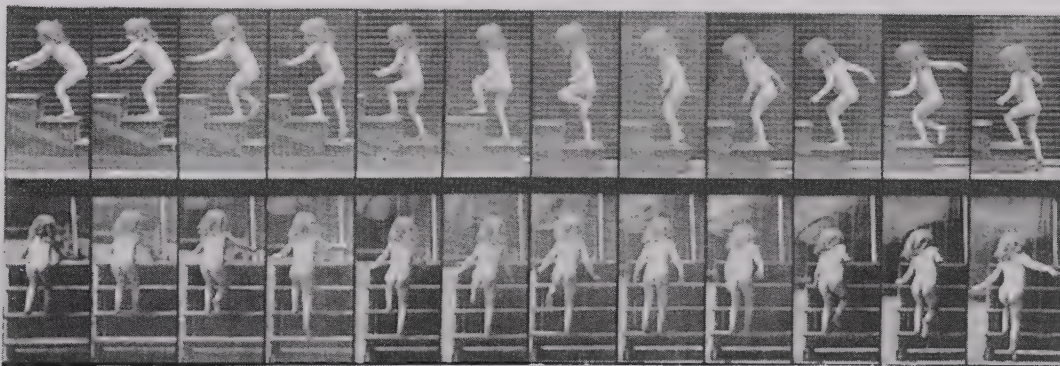
→ SPEED 26.

Photographed continuously from two points in time.

Slide 76.

Time-interval . 1/24 second

For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 271



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← SERIES 87.

CHILD. ATTEMPTING TO WALK UPSTAIRS.

PHOTOGRAPHED SYNCHRONOUSLY FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Time-intervals: $\frac{1}{16}$ second.

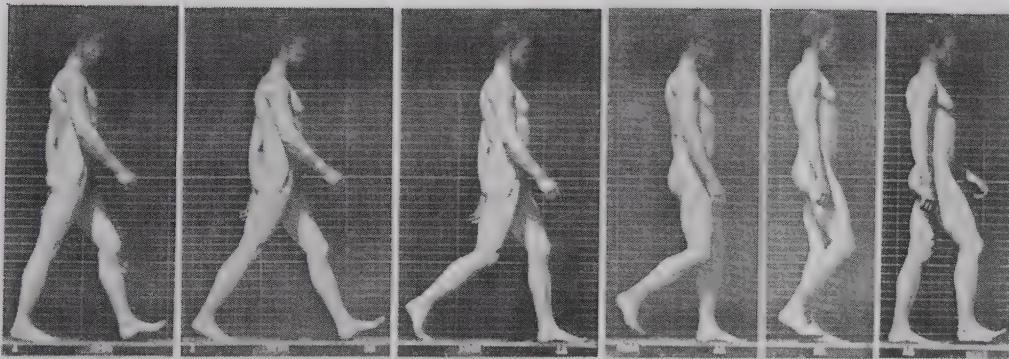
For some of these phases, from the original work, see page 271.

Model 70.

MISCELLANEOUS PHASES
OF
THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SERIES; AND REPRODUCED ON THE SAME SCALE AS
ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN "ANIMAL LOCOMOTION"

1887



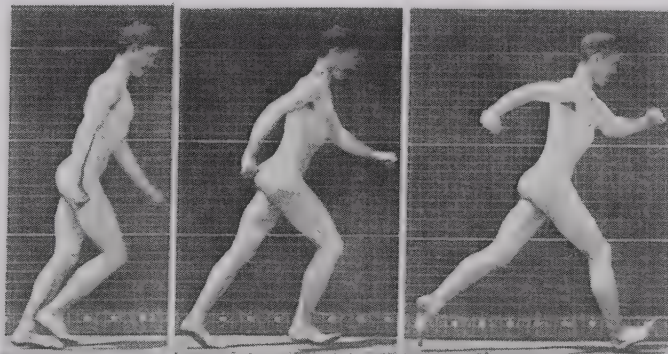
Copyright, 1912, by Eadweard Muybridge.

Model 46.

SOME PHASES IN THE WALK OF AN ATHLETE.

ORDINARY SPEED.
See Series 1.

Time-interval: 1/20 second.

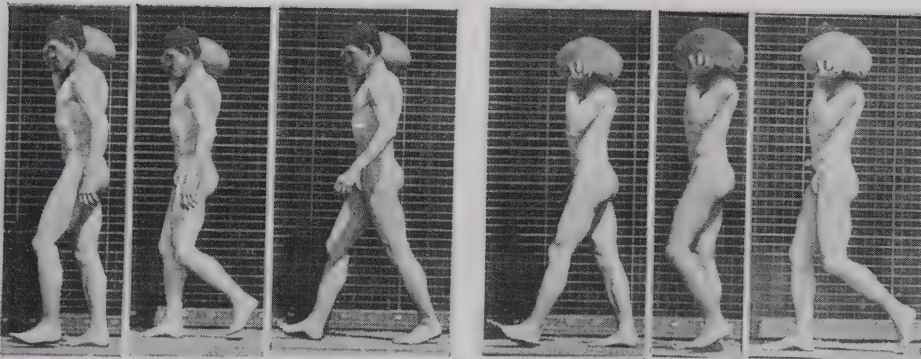


Copyright, 1912, by Eadweard Muybridge.

Model 46.

SOME PHASES IN THE WALK OF AN ATHLETE.

RAPID SPEED.
See Series 2.

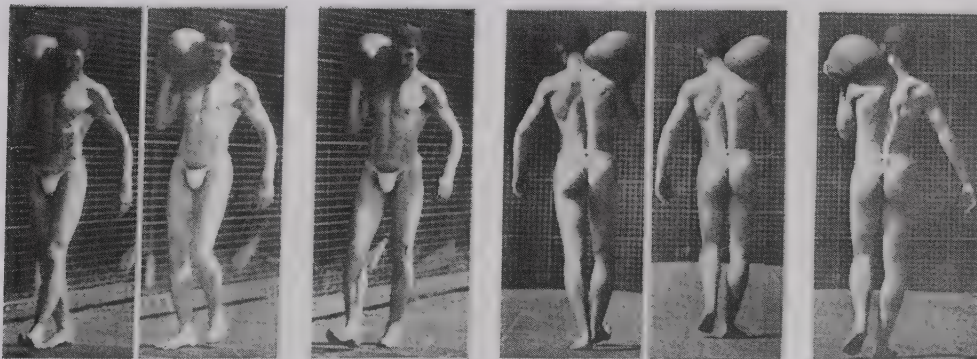


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SOME PHASES IN THE WALK OF AN ATHLETE. CARRYING A 75-POUND BOULDER.

Model 46.

See Series 3.



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SOME PHASES IN THE WALK OF AN ATHLETE. CARRYING A 75-POUND BOULDER.

Model 46.

See Series 3.



FIGURE 1. THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION. SIDE VIEW. THE FIGURE IS IN THE MIDDLE OF A STRIDE, CARRYING A BASKET ON HIS BACK. THE BASKET IS FULL OF WATER.

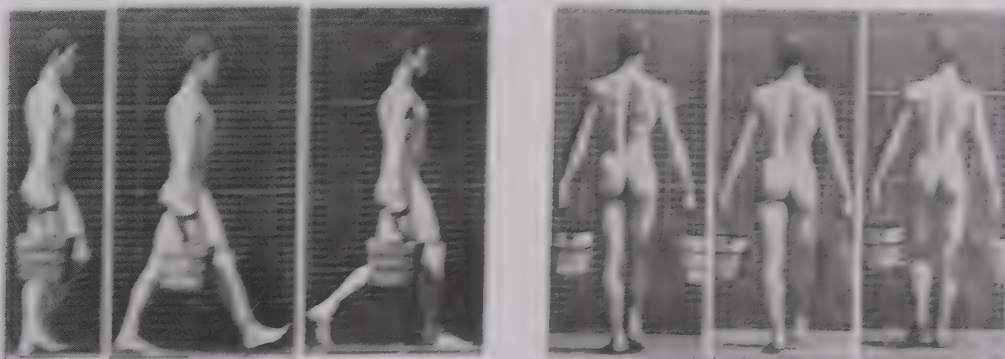
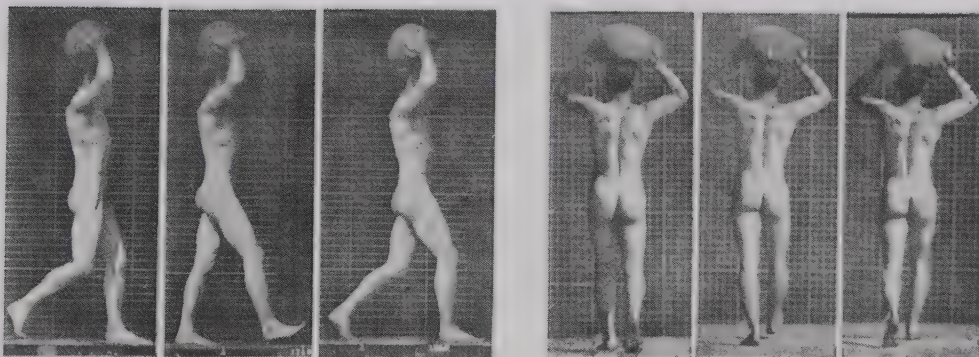


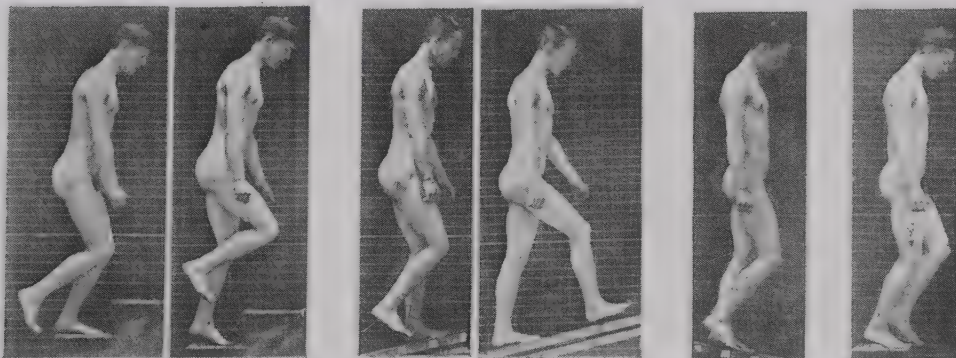
FIGURE 2. THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION. SIDE VIEW. THE FIGURE IS IN THE MIDDLE OF A STRIDE, CARRYING A BASKET ON HIS BACK. THE BASKET IS FULL OF WATER.



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SOME PHASES IN THE WALK OF AN ATHLETE. CARRYING A 75-POUND BOULDER.

Model 46.



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WALKING, UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS.

See Series 5, 6, and 7.

Model 36.

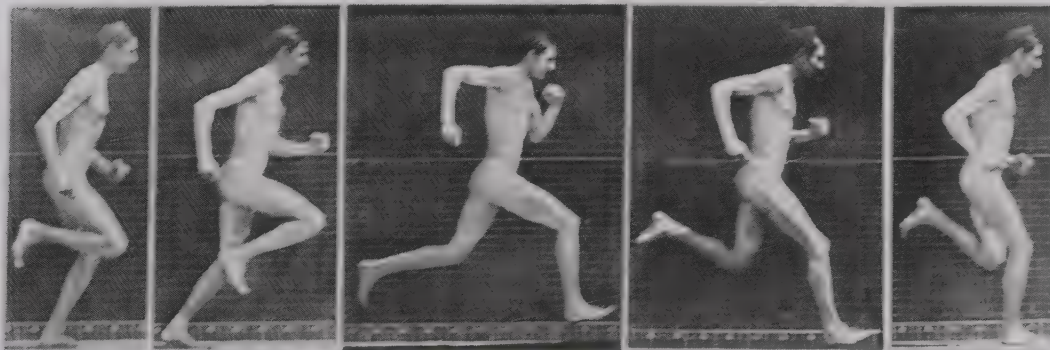


Copyright 1911 by Frederick A. Schwarz

SOME PHASES OF STARTING FOR A RACE

PLATE 35

See Series 9

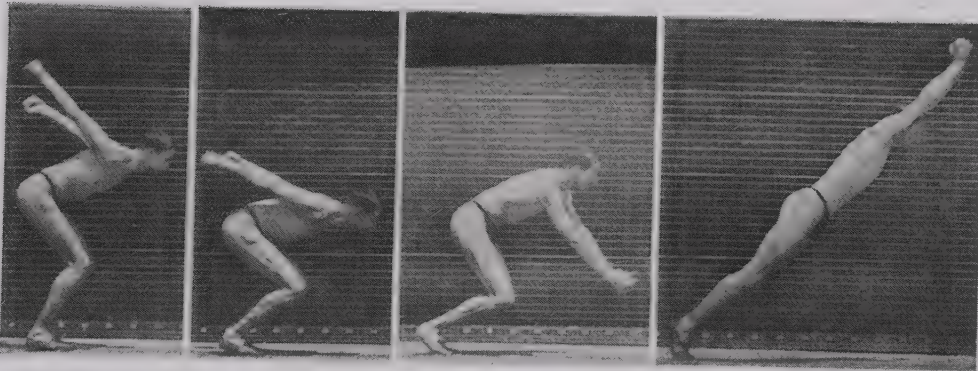


Copyright 1911 by Frederick A. Schwarz

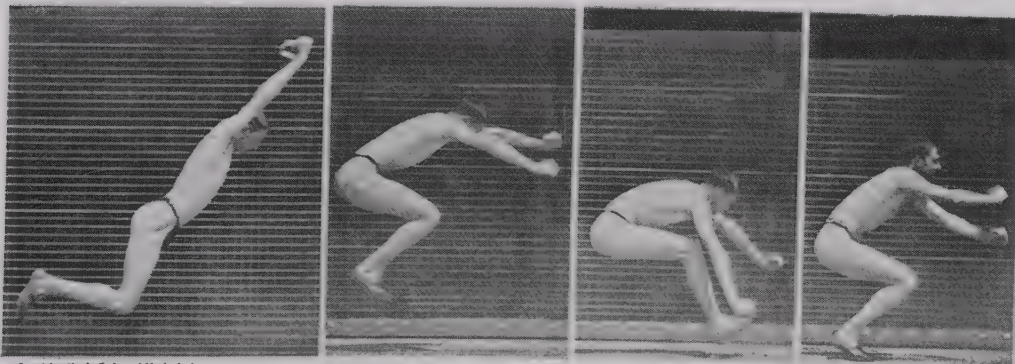
SOME PHASES OF RUNNING A RACE

PLATE 36

See Series 10

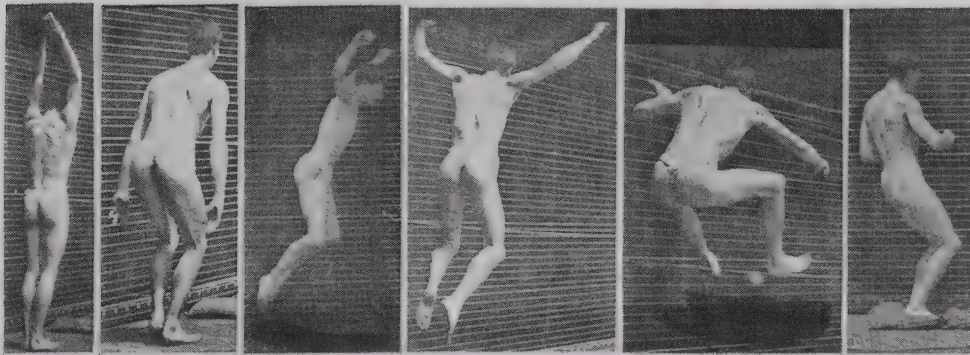


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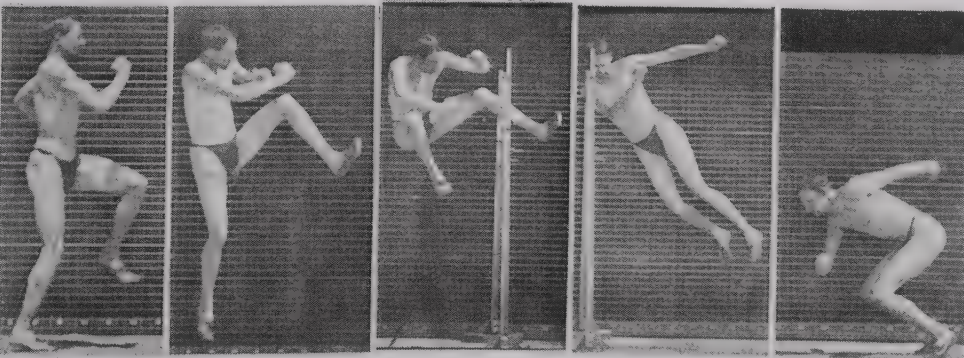
SOME PHASES OF A STANDING LONG-JUMP.



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SOME PHASES OF A STANDING HIGH-JUMP.

See Series 14.



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SOME PHASES OF RUNNING HIGH-JUMPS.

See Series 15, 16, and 17.

Model 37.



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Copyright, 1917, by Edward S. Eastman.



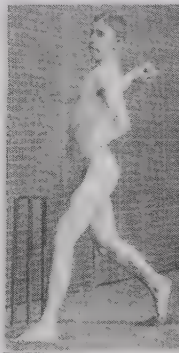
SOME PHASES OF RUNNING AND JUMPING.

Models 27, 28, 37, 47, 97.



Copyright, 1882, by Edward Mayhew.

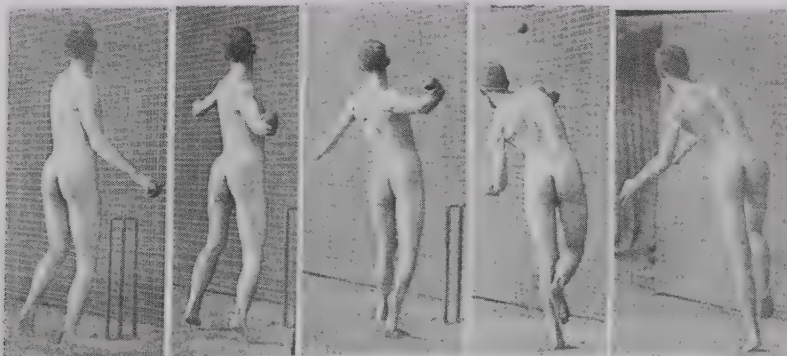
CRICKET.



CRICKET.



CRICKET.

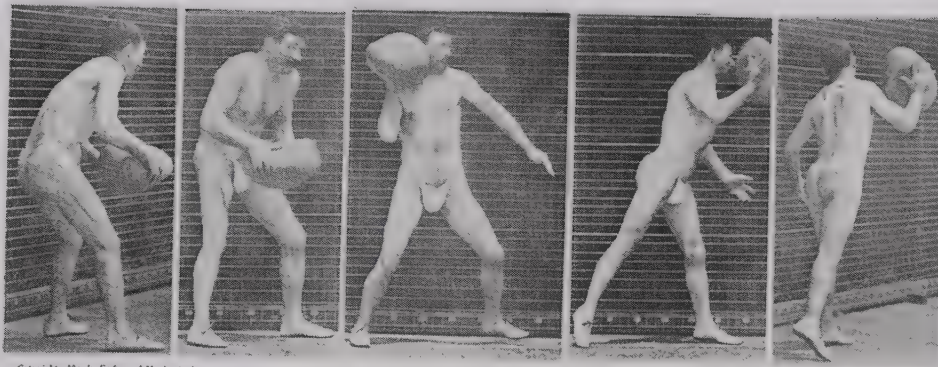


Copyright, 1882, by Edward Mayhew.

CRICKET.

See Series 22, 23, and 27.

Model 69.



Copyright, 1937, by Edward S. Maybridge.

Model 52.

HEAVING A 75-POUND BOULDER.

See Series 25.



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HEAVING A 75-POUND BOULDER.

Model 52.



HEAVING A 20-POUND BOULDER.

Model 35.





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Model 30.

PHASES IN BATTING AT BASEBALL.

See Series 26.



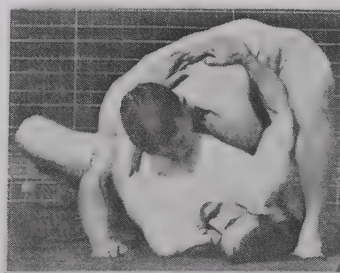
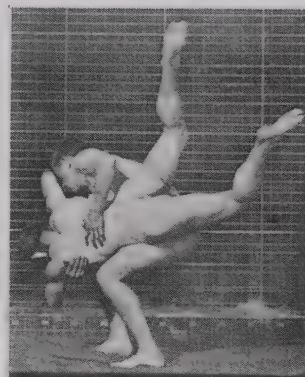
Copyright, 1911, by Edward S. Maybridge.

Model 63.



PHASES AT FOOTBALL.



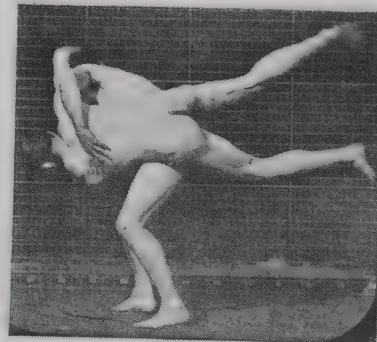
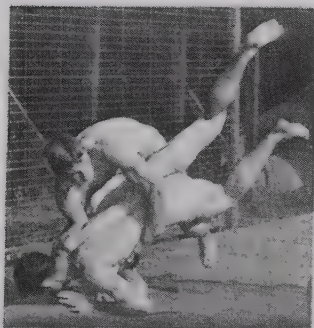
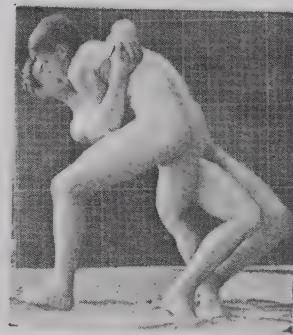
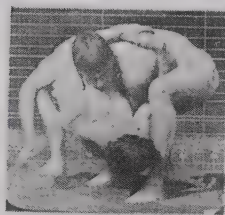


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Models 46 and 66.

SOME PHASES IN A WRESTLING MATCH.

See Series 30.

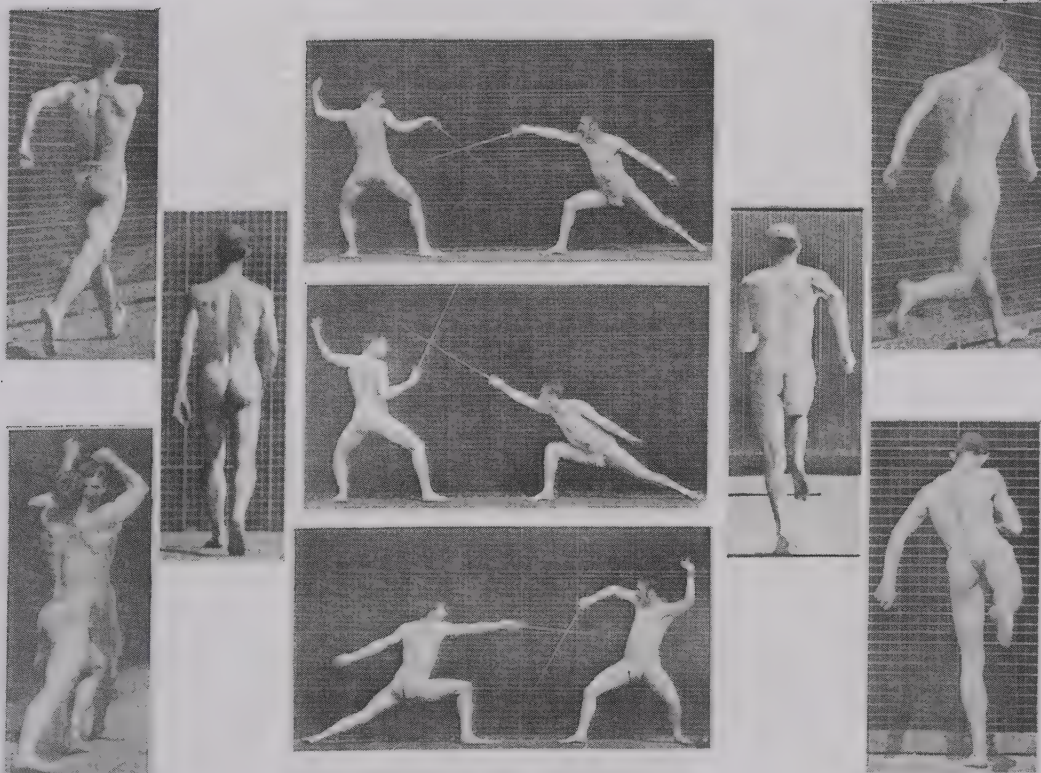


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Models 46 and 68.

SOME PHASES IN A WRESTLING MATCH.

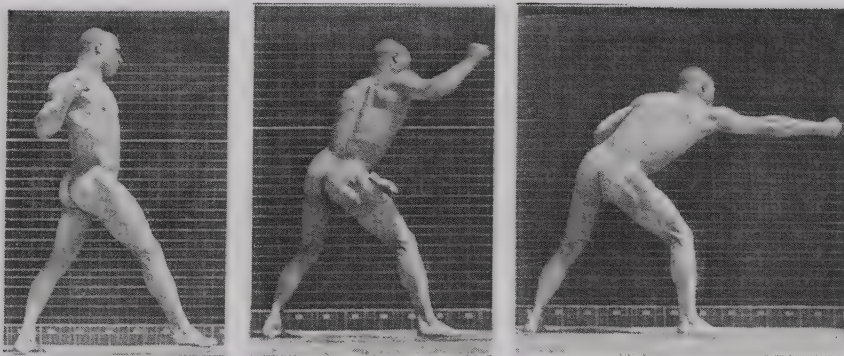
See Series 30.



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PHASES OF MOTION, SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SERIES.

Models 37, 46, 55, 66, 67, 99, and 101.

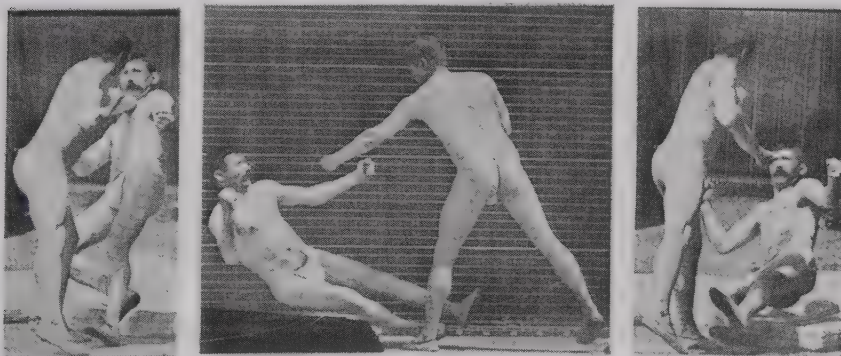


Copyright, 1897, by Edward M. Maybridge.

SOME PHASES OF A PUGILIST STRIKING A BLOW.

Model 22.

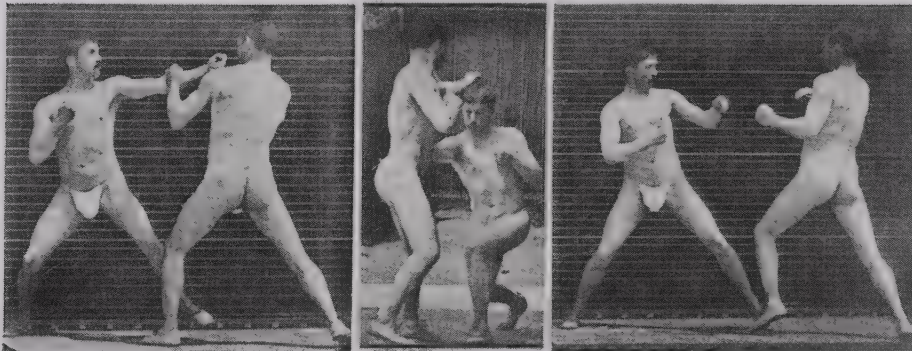
See Series 32.



Copyright, 1897, by Edward M. Maybridge.

SOME PHASES OF A BOXING MATCH.

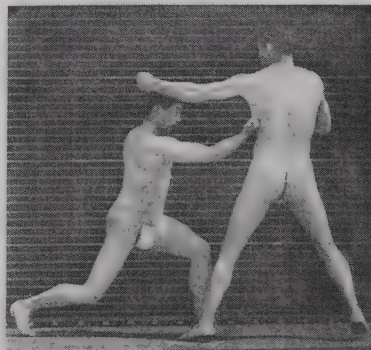
Models 22 and 23.



Copyright, 1907, by Rudolph Maybridge.

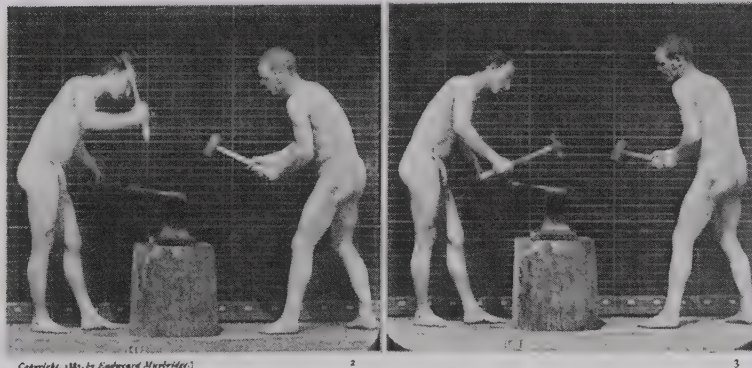


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SOME PHASES OF A BOXING MATCH.

Models 52 and 53.



Copyright, 1887, by Edward Muybridge.

2

3



Copyright, 1887, by Edward Muybridge.

4

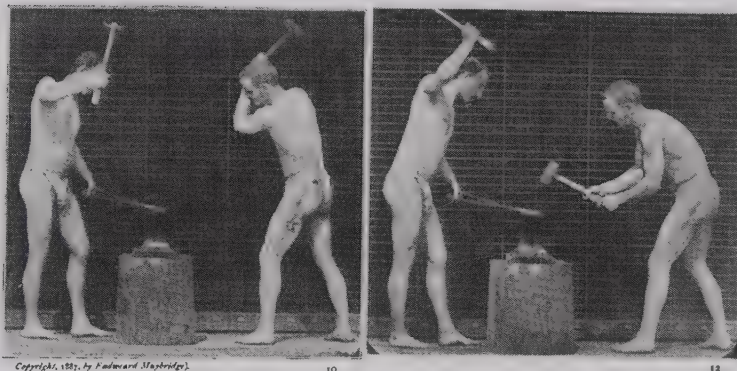
7

BLACKSMITHS AT WORK.

IN PHASE 2 THE SLEDGE-HAMMER HAS REBOUNDED.

See Series 37.

Models 59 and 61



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10
BLACKSMITHS AT WORK.
IN PHASE 12 THE SLEDGE-HAMMER IS DESCENDING.
See Series 37.

Models 59 and 61.



Copyright, 1917, by Edward Steichen.
BASEBALL (LOW BALL).
Model 30.



Model 98.



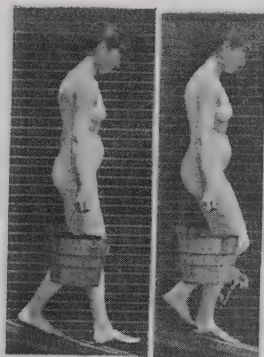
BASEBALL (ERROR).
Model 30.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION.

229



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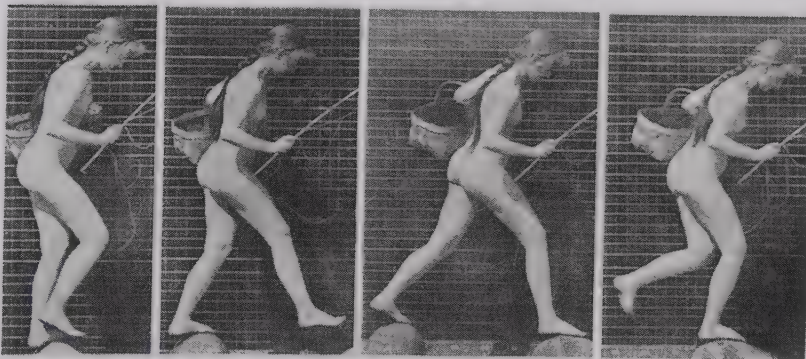


WALKING, UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS.

Models 1, 7, and 8.

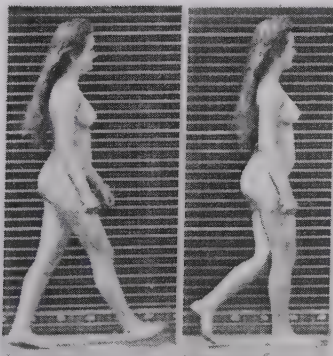
THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION.

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Copyright, 1885, by Edward Maybridge.

See Series 40.



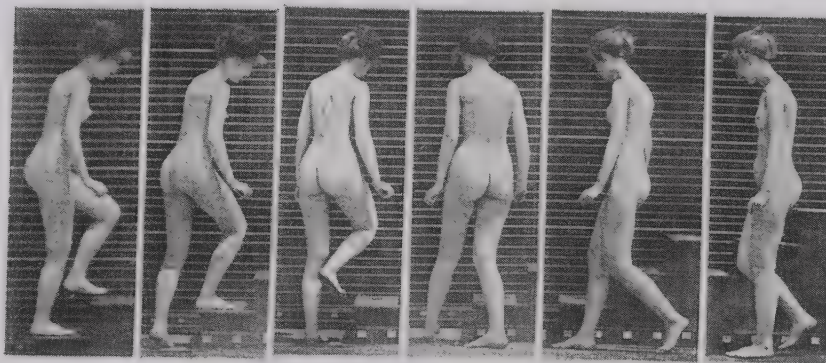
Copyright, 1885, by Edward Maybridge.

See Series 39.

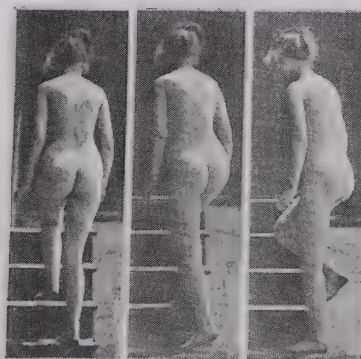
Models 1, 6, 7, 8, and 13.



VARIOUS ACTS OF MOTION.

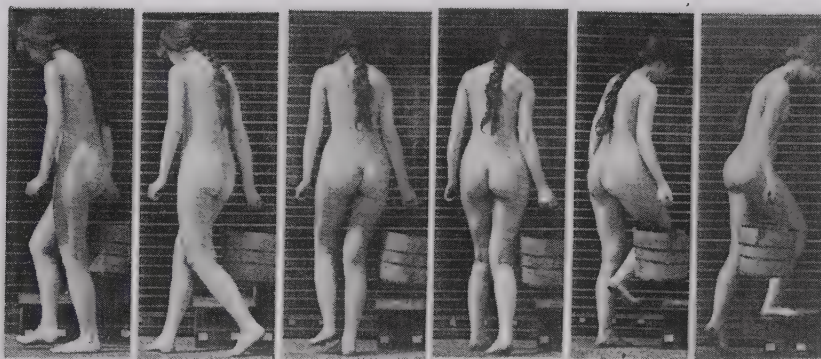


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SELECTED PHASES FROM SERIES 41.



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SELECTED PHASES FROM SERIES 42.

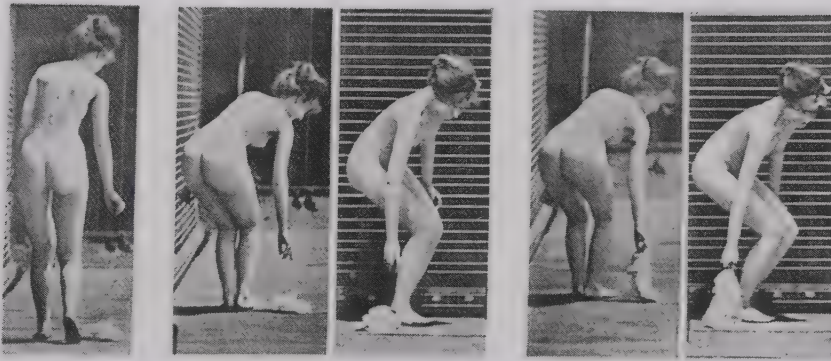
Model 7.



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SELECTED PHASES FROM SERIES 43.

Model 8.



Copyright, 1912, by Edward S. Jayne & Co.

Model 7.



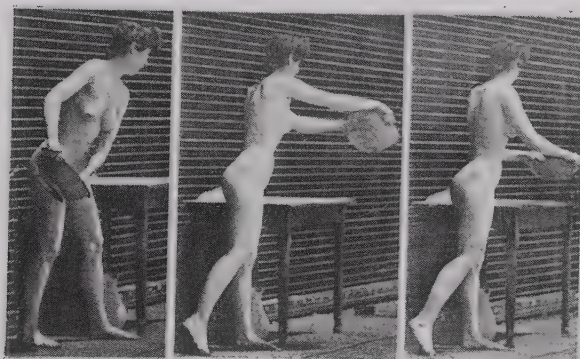
Copyright, 1912, by Edward S. Jayne & Co.

SOME PHASES OCCURRING IN THE ACT OF STOOPING.

Model 7.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION.

239



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Copyright, 1887, by Edward Maybridge.



Models 7 and 8.

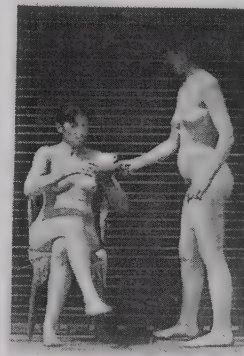
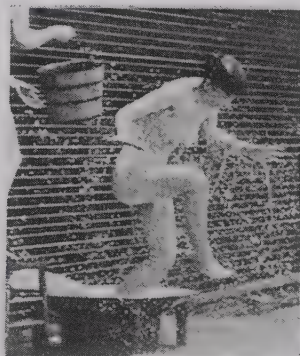
VARIOUS ACTS OF THROWING.

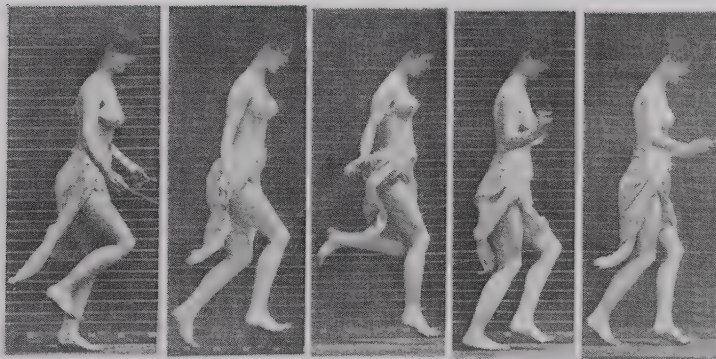


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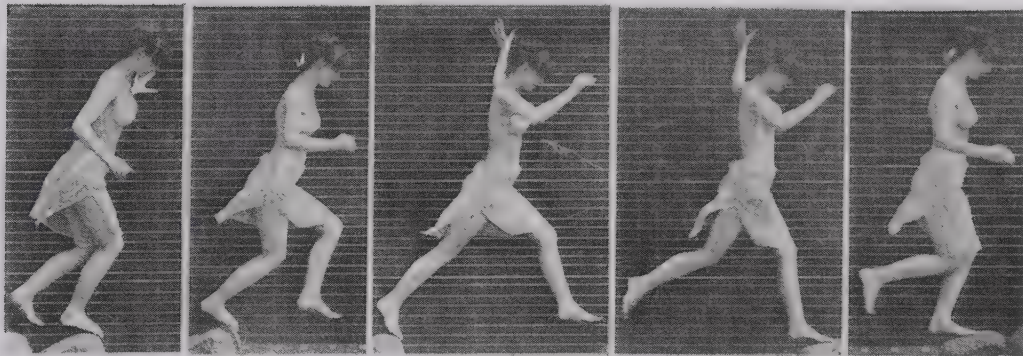
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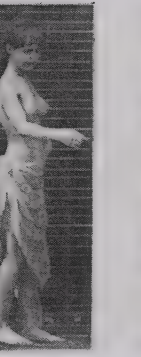
Model 12.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION.

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Models 7 and 12.



VARIOUS PHASES OF MOVEMENT.



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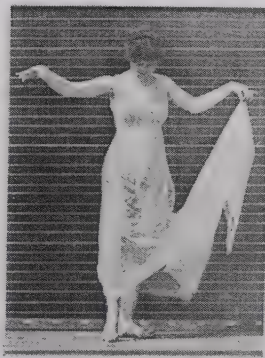
Model S.

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See Series 67.



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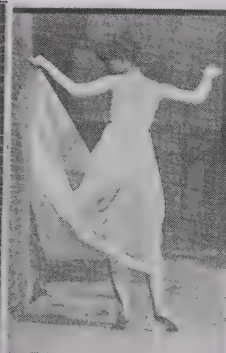
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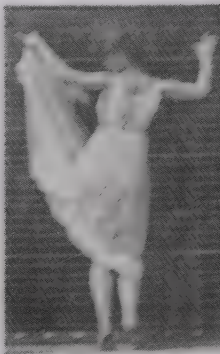


SELECTIONS FROM SERIES 62, 63, AND 64.

EACH SELECTED PHASE IS ILLUSTRATED FROM ONE, TWO, OR THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION

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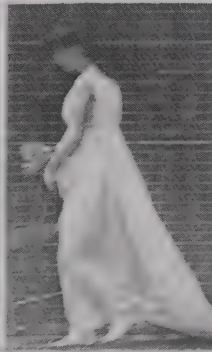
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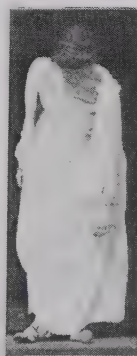
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Models 7, 8, and 15.



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Model 15

SOME PHASES OCCURRING IN LAWN TENNIS.



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Model 7

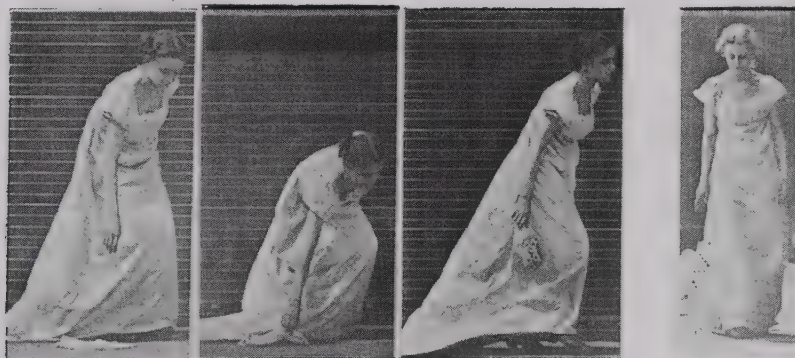
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SOME PHASES OCCURRING IN THE ACT OF TURNING AROUND.

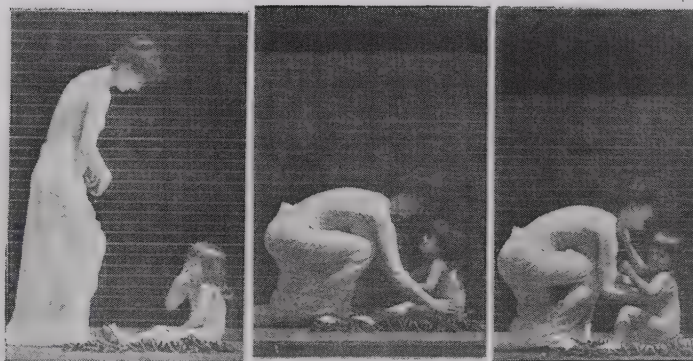
Model 5.



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SELECTED PHASES FROM SERIES 76.

Model 5.

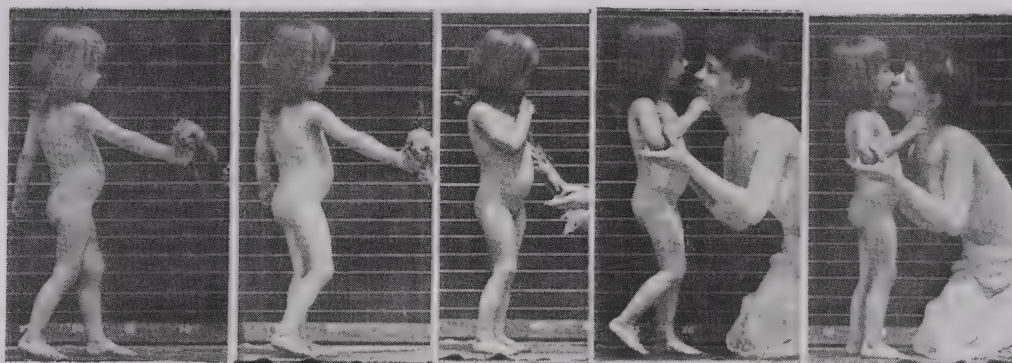


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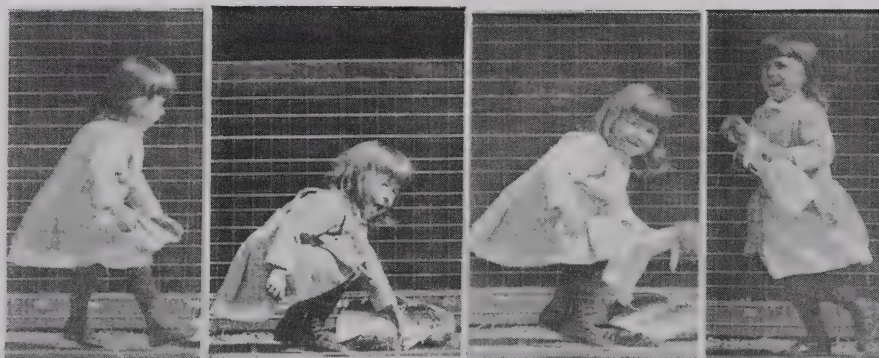
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Models 12 and 70.



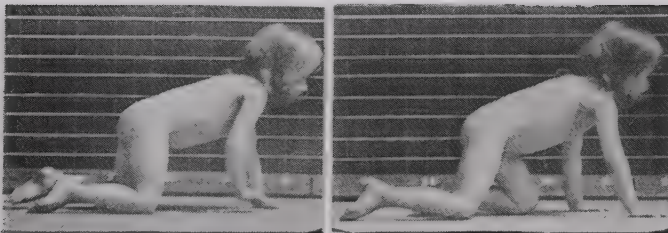
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PHASES OCCURRING IN THE ACT OF LIFTING A DOLL BY A CHILD.

Model 70.

THE HUMAN FIGURE IN MOTION

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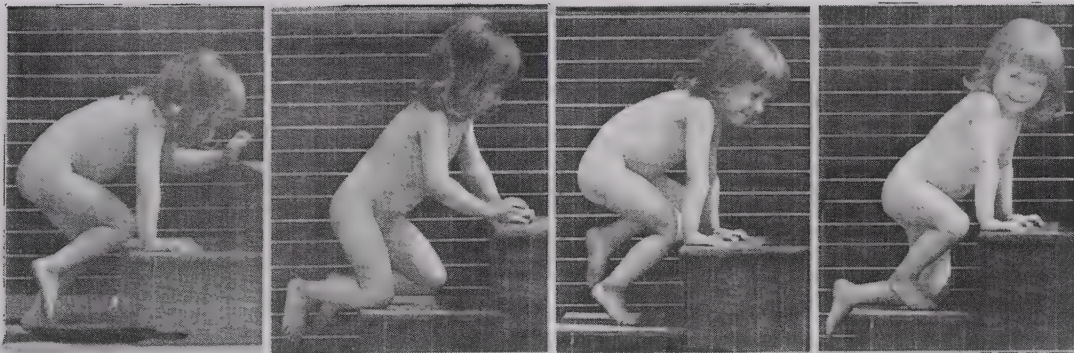
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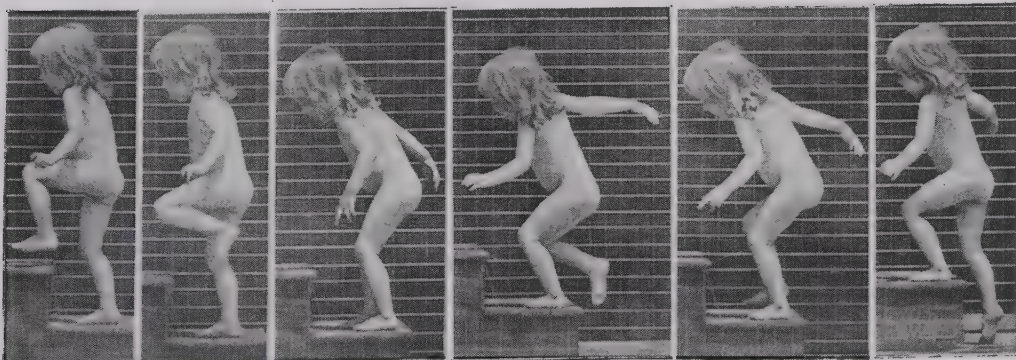
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